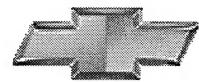
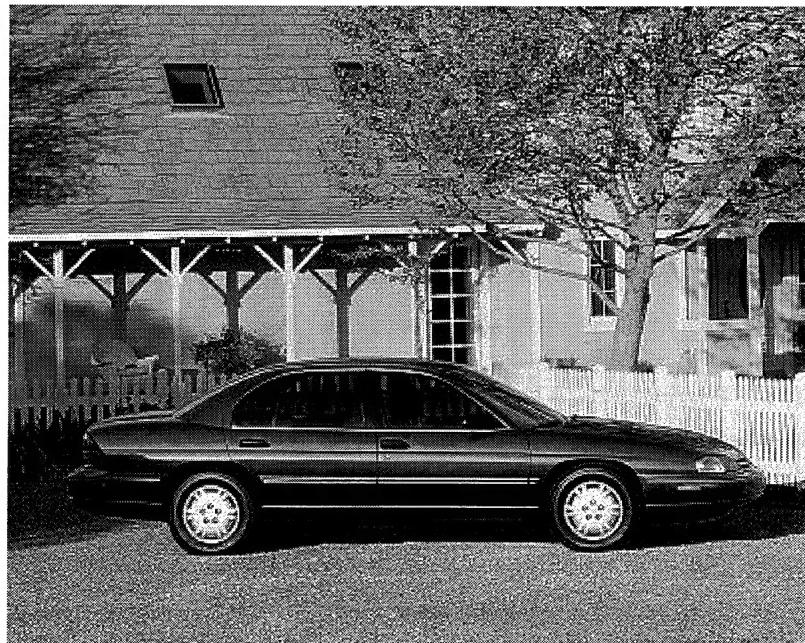


Chevrolet



Lumina



2001

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Product Information

Chevrolet Lumina: Popular With Fleet And Rental Buyers

DETROIT — The new Chevrolet Impala, introduced last year, took over Lumina's traditional role in the Chevrolet lineup at the upper end of the midsize car market. However, because of Lumina's popularity with fleet and rental buyers, Chevrolet continues to offer the car on a for-fleet-sale-only basis in 2001. When the all-new, second-generation Lumina was introduced in 1995, it immediately set new sales records. Lumina has exceeded customer needs for sensible, but well-equipped, midsize transportation, and has continued to earn a solid reputation for quality and reliability.

For fleet buyers, the Lumina continues to offer a well-balanced package, with an efficient 3.1L SFI V6 engine, standard 4-speed electronically-controlled automatic transmission and standard Ride and Handling suspension. A PASS-Key™ II theft-deterrent system, battery run-down protection feature and fluid level warning lights are just a few of many standard features that fleet buyers appreciate. Other items, such as air conditioning, cruise control, rear window defogger, tilt-steering column, power windows, door locks and AM/FM stereo radio, all standard, provide for a level of amenities that makes the car convenient for drivers and comfortable for occupants. Fleet buyers will also appreciate Lumina's safety and security features, such as standard 4-wheel anti-lock brakes, dual front air bags and a full complement of other occupant protection features.

The Chevrolet Lumina continues to be produced at GM's award-winning Oshawa, Ontario, Canada assembly facility.

What's New

Brand Identity

For 2001, the Chevrolet Lumina Sedan is a fleet-only vehicle. It features six-passenger seating, a responsive 3.1 Liter V6, air conditioning, automatic transmission, power door locks and a vehicle theft-deterrent system. And for ease of ownership, Lumina can travel up to 100,000 miles before the first scheduled spark plug replacement.*

*Maintenance needs vary with different uses and driving conditions. See the Owner's Manual for more information.

New for 2001

- Galaxy Silver Metallic* is an all-new color.

* Interim release.

Lumina History

Introduced in spring 1989 as a 1990 model.

1991 — Lumina Z34 Performance Coupe introduced with new 210-horsepower, 3.4 Liter Twin Cam V6 engine

1992 — Euro 3.4 Sedan and Special Service models introduced

1993 — 4T60-E 4-speed automatic transmission introduced

1995 — All-new second-generation Lumina introduced and sets sales record for new model year

1996 — Lumina again sets sales record

1997 — Lumina LTZ model introduced with unique exterior trim, suspension and a 3800 engine

2000 — Lumina becomes a fleet-only vehicle

Feature Availability

Interior Features		Exterior Features		
Air bags — driver and front-passenger(1)	S	Daytime Running Lamps with Automatic Exterior Lamp Control	S	
Air conditioning — with CFC-free refrigerant	S	Mirrors — dual, black, remote electric	S	
Cargo net — luggage-area	S	Tires — P205/70R-15 blackwall Touring	S	
Cruise control	S	Wheel covers — 15-inch bolt-on	S	
Defogger — rear-window, electric	S	Wipers — intermittent variable windshield	S	
Door locks — power	S	Functional Features		
— child security, rear	S	Brakes		
Glass — tinted, Solar-Ray	S	— power, front disc/rear drum	S	
Lights, interior — delayed entry/exit with theatre dimming	S	— 4-wheel antilock (ABS)	O	
Low engine oil level and oil wear indicator monitors	S	Engine — 3100 V6	S	
Seats		Exhaust system — stainless-steel	S	
— 6-way power, driver	O	Low oil level warning light	S	
— cloth, 60/40 split-bench, front	S	PASS-Key® II theft-deterrent system	S	
Steering column — Tilt-Wheel™	S	Remote Keyless Entry	O(2)	
Trunk — power opener	O(2)	Suspension		
Windows — power, with driver's Express-Down feature	S	— 4-wheel independent	S	
Sound Systems		— Ride and Handling	S	
NOTE: All sound systems are electronically tuned (ETR) and feature seek-scan, digital clock, TheftLock, speed-compensated volume and auto tone control.		Transmission — 4-speed electronically controlled automatic	S	
AM/FM stereo with cassette player, and premium front and rear coaxial speakers	S	S — Standard. O — Optional. (Some options may be available only as part of a Preferred Equipment Group.) NA — Not available. (1) Always use safety belts and proper child restraints, even with air bags. Children are safer when properly secured in a rear seat. See the Owner's Manual for more safety information. (2) Requires PEG 1SB.		
AM/FM stereo with compact disc, and premium front and rear coaxial speakers	O			
Safety and Security Features		LUMINA		
Air bags — driver and front-passenger(1)	S			
Battery-rundown protection	S			
Brake system — 4-wheel antilock (ABS)	O			
Brake/transmission shift interlock (auto trans.)	S			
Daytime Running Lamps with Automatic Exterior Lamp Control	S			
PASS-Key® II theft-deterrent system	S			
Remote Keyless Entry	O2			

Specifications

Engine Specifications	
RPO	3100 V6
Displacement (liters/cu. in.)	LG8 3.1/191
Bore x stroke	
(in.)	3.51 x 3.31
(mm)	89.0 x 84.0
Compression ratio	9.6:1

Cylinder block material	cast-iron
Cylinder head material	cast-aluminum
Valvetrain configuration	OHV
Valves per cylinder	2
Induction	SFI
Ignition system	direct ignition system
Lifters	hydraulic roller
Cam drive	chain
Coolant capacity (quarts/liters)	12.2/12.0
Oil capacity (quarts/liters)	4.0/3.8
Alternator rating (amps)	100
Battery (SAE rating, cca)	600
Recommended unleaded fuel	87 octane
Maximum engine speed (RPM)	6000
Horsepower/kW @ engine RPM	175/131 @ 5200
Torque (lb.-ft./N-m @ engine RPM)	195/264 @ 4000

Transmission Specifications

Type	4-speed automatic with OD
RPO	M15
Gear ratios	
First gear	2.92
Second gear	1.57
Third gear	1.00
Fourth gear	0.71
Reverse	2.39
Final drive ratio	3.05
Fluid capacity (quarts/liters)	13.4/12.7
Case material	aluminum

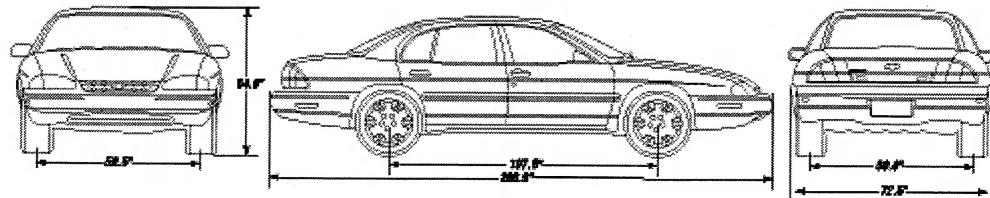
Steering Specifications

Ratio (overall)	16.1:1
Turns stop-to-stop	2.60
Turning diameter curb-to-curb (ft./m)	36.7/11.2

Brake Specifications

Front Brakes	U.S. Standard	Metric
Rotor size (diam. x thick.)	11.2 x 1.0 in.	285 x 26 mm
Swept area	169.1 sq. in.	1091.0 sq. cm
Rear Brakes	U.S. Standard	Metric
Drum size (diam. x width)	8.86 x 1.8 in.	225 x 46 mm
Swept area	197.2 sq. in.	1273.0 sq. cm

Dimensions



NOTE: All dimensions shown are inches/millimeters unless otherwise noted.

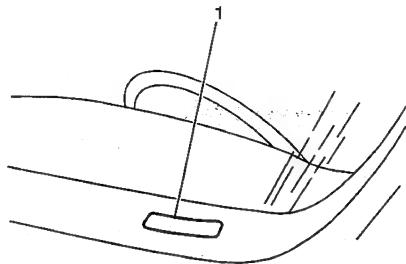
2001 Chevrolet Lumina Restoration Kit

Exterior	
Wheelbase	107.5/2730
Length	200.9/5104
Width	72.5/1841
Height	54.8/1391
Tread width	
— front	59.5/1512
— rear	59.0/1498
Interior	
Headroom	
— front	38.4/975
— rear	37.4/949
Legroom	
— front	42.4/1077
— rear	36.6/930
Shoulder room	
— front	58.4/1483
— rear	57.4/1457
Hip room	
— front	55.4/1407
— rear	55.3/1405
Passenger volume (cu. ft./liters)	100.5/2853.5
Cargo volume (cu. ft./liters)	15.5/440.1
Interior volume, EPA index (cu. ft./liters)	117.0/3313.0
Capacities and weights	
Seating	6
Fuel tank capacity (approx. gal./lit.)	16.6/62.8
Curb weight (lbs./kg, est.)	3330/1511
Trailering¹	
Model	Lumina
Gross trailer weight (lbs./kg)	1000/454
Max. tongue load (lbs./kg)	100/46

¹ Properly equipped. Maximum trailer weight is calculated by assuming only the driver is in the tow vehicle. Optional equipment, passengers or cargo will reduce the trailer weight rating.

Vehicle Identification

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)



The vehicle identification number (VIN) plate is the legal identifier of the vehicle. The VIN plate is located on the upper LH corner of the Instrument Panel and can be seen through the windshield from the outside of the vehicle:

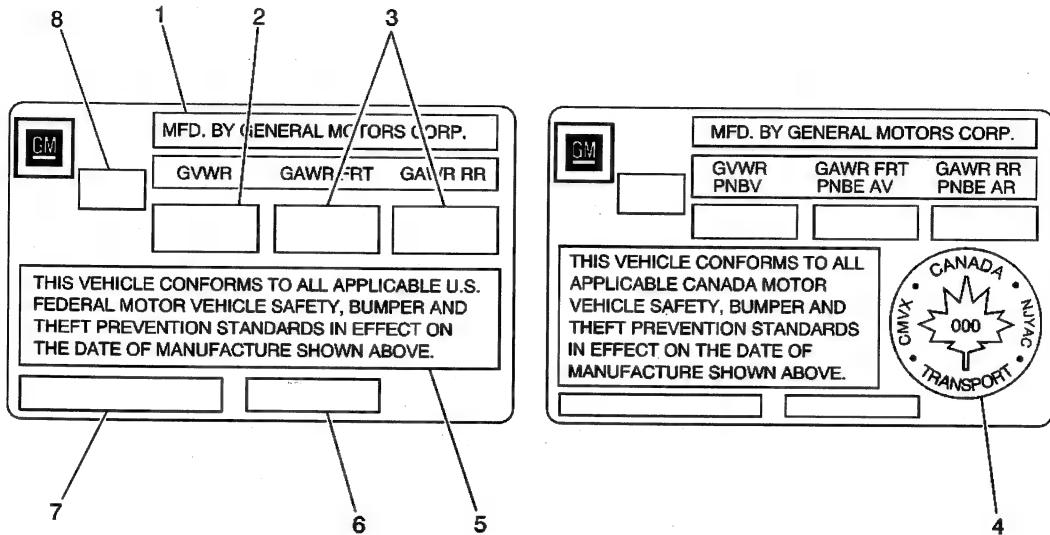
Position	Definition	Character	Description
1	Country of Origin	2	Canada
2	Manufacturer	G	General Motors
3	Make	1	Chevrolet
4	Car Line	W	Lumina
5	Series	L	Lumina
6	Body Style	5	4 Door Sedan (GM Style 69)
7	Restraint System	2	Active (Manual) Belts with Driver and Passenger Supplemental Inflatable Restraint
8	Engine Type	J	6 Cylinder SFI High Output 3.1L (RPO LG8)
9	Check Digit	--	Check Digit
10	Model Year	1	2001
11	Plant Location	1	Oshawa #2
12-17	Plant Sequence Number	--	--

VIN Derivative

All engines and transmissions are stamped or laser etched with a partial vehicle identification number (VIN), which was derived from the complete VIN. A VIN derivative contains the following nine positions:

Position	Definition	Character	Description
1	GM Division Identifier	1	Chevrolet
2	Model Year	1	2001
3	Assembly Plant	1	Oshawa #2
4-9	Plant Sequence Number	--	--

Vehicle Certification Label



- (1) Name of Manufacturer
- (2) Gross Vehicle Weight-Rating
- (3) Gross Axle Weight-Rating, Front, Rear
- (4) Canadian Safety Mark (w/RPO Z49)
- (5) Certification Statement
- (6) Vehicle Class Type (Pass Car, etc.)
- (7) Vehicle Identification Number
- (8) Date of Manufacture (Mo/Yr)

The vehicle certification label is permanently located on the edge of the driver's door. Refer to this label in order to obtain the following information:

- The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)
- The Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR), front and rear

The Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).

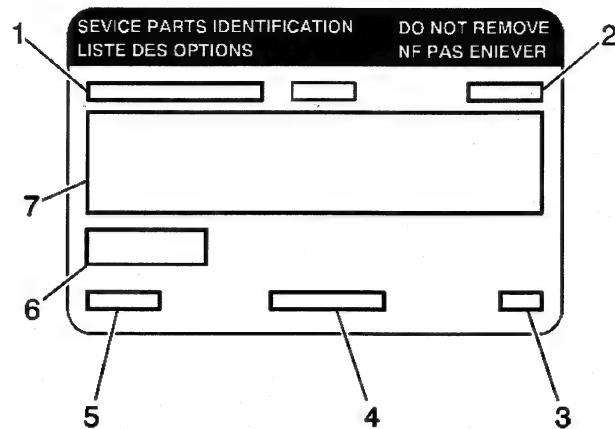
The GVW is the weight of the vehicle and everything the vehicle carries. Include the following items when figuring the GVW:

- The base vehicle weight (factory weight)
- The weight of any added vehicle accessories
- The weight of the driver and the passenger
- The weight of any cargo being carried

The front and rear Gross Axle Weights (GAW) must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR), front and rear.

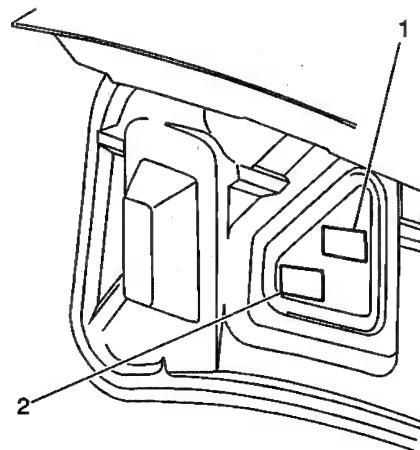
The GAW is the weight exerted on one of the axles (front or rear).

Service Parts Identification Label (SPID)



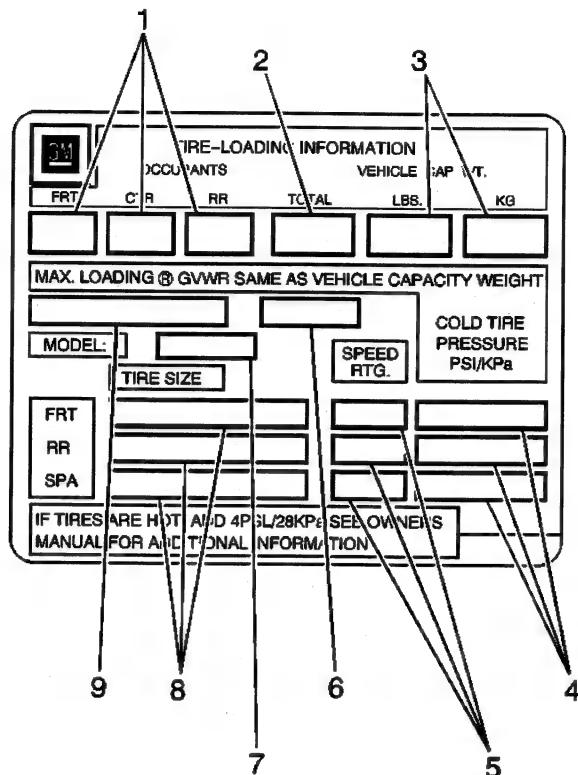
- (1) Vehicle Identification Number
- (2) Engineering Model Number (Vehicle Division, Vehicle Line and Body Style)
- (3) Interior Trim and Decor Level
- (4) Exterior (Paint Color) WA Number
- (5) Paint Technology
- (6) Special Order Paint Colors and Numbers
- (7) Vehicle Option Content

The service parts identification label is used to identify the original equipment options built into the specific vehicle being serviced. The option content of a vehicle is very important information to properly service the vehicle.



The service parts identification label is located on the inside of the rear compartment lid (1). Refer to RPO Code List below for a definition of the codes that are printed on the service parts identification label or referred to in this service information.

Tire Placard



- (1) Specified Occupant Seating Positions
- (2) Total Occupant Seating
- (3) Maximum Vehicle Capacity Weight
- (4) Tire Pressures, Front, Rear, and Spare
- (5) Tire Speed Rating, Front, Rear, and Spare
- (6) Tire Label Code
- (7) Engineering Model Minus First Character
- (8) Tire Sizes, Front, Rear, and Spare
- (9) Vehicle Identification Number

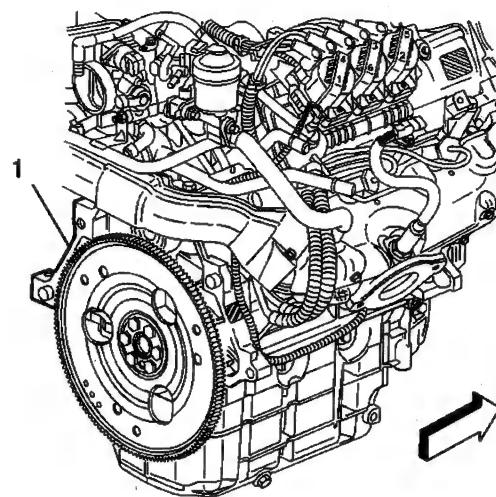
The Tire Placard is permanently located on the edge of the driver's door. Refer to the placard to obtain:

- The maximum vehicle capacity weight
- The cold tire inflation pressures
- The tire sizes (original equipment tires)
- The tire speed ratings (original equipment tires)

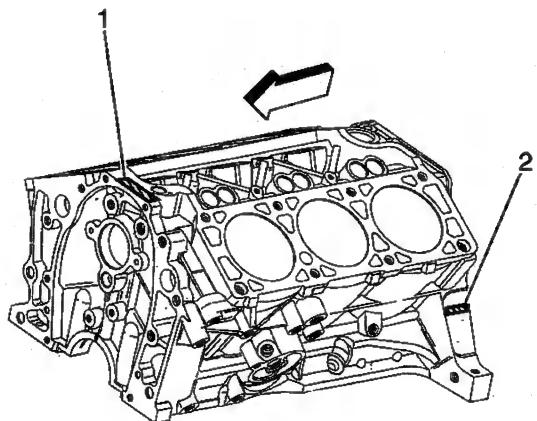
Engine ID and VIN Derivative Location

The eighth character in the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) identifies the engine. Adhesive-backed labels attached to the engine, laser etching or stampings on the engine block indicate the engine unit number/date code. All engines are stamped with a VIN derivative. For more information on the VIN derivative, refer to VIN Derivative above.

3.1L Engine VIN Derivative Location(c)



The primary location (1) of the VIN derivative for the 3100 LG8 engine is shown.



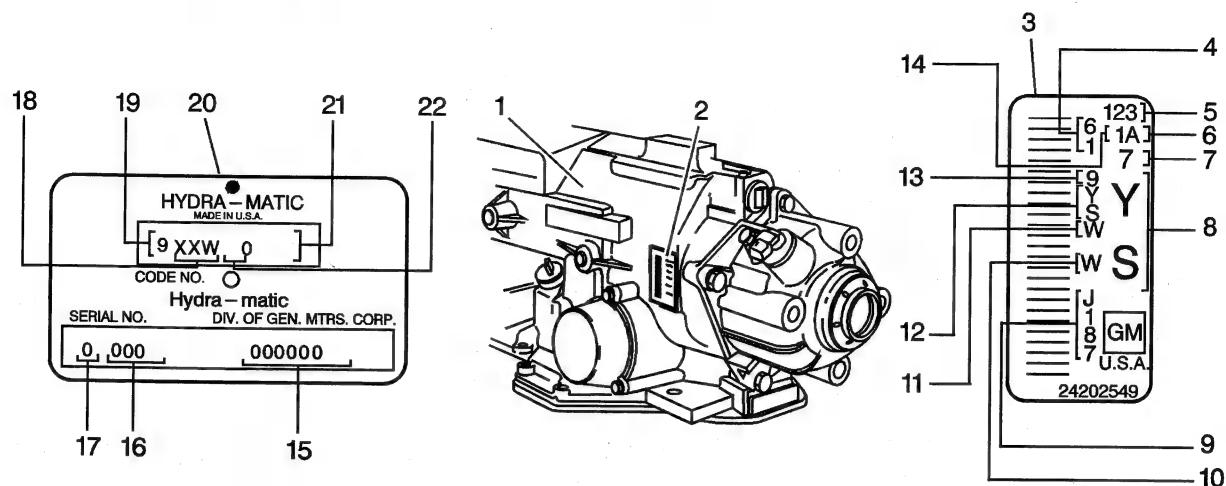
The primary location (1) and the secondary location (2) for the Engine ID for the 3100 LG8 engine is on top of the RH rocker arm cover or front of RH oil pan rail.

Engine and Transmission Usage

Body Type	Car Line (Division)	Engine	Fuel System	Engine RPO	Transmission	Transmission RPO
W	Lumina (Base)	3.1L V6	SFI	LG8	4T65E	M15

Transmission ID and VIN Derivative Location

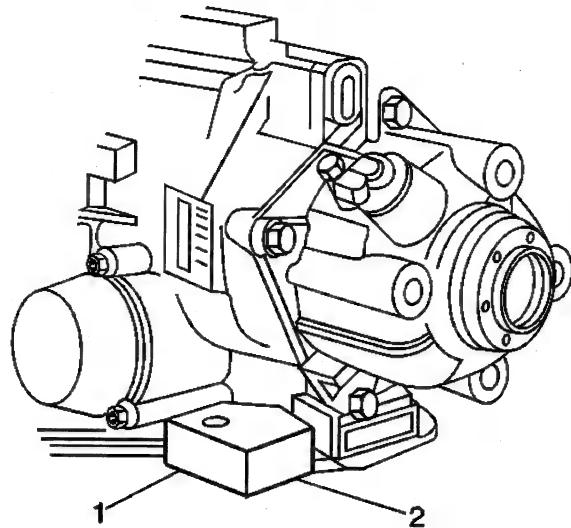
Transmission ID and VIN Derivative Location 4T60-E/4T65-E(c)



- (1) Goodwrench® Tag Location
- (2) Year
- (3) Not Used
- (4) Remanufacturing Site Code
- (5) Serial Number
- (6) Julian Date
- (7) Year Remanufactured
- (8) Model
- (9) Transmission Identification Plate Location
- (10) Model Year
- (11) Line Build
- (12) GM Production Code
- (13) Julian Date
- (14) Shift
- (15) Model
- (16) Serial Number in Base Code 31
- (17) W = Warren Assembly Plant
- (18) 4T65-E
- (19) Model
- (20) Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) Derivative Stamping Location

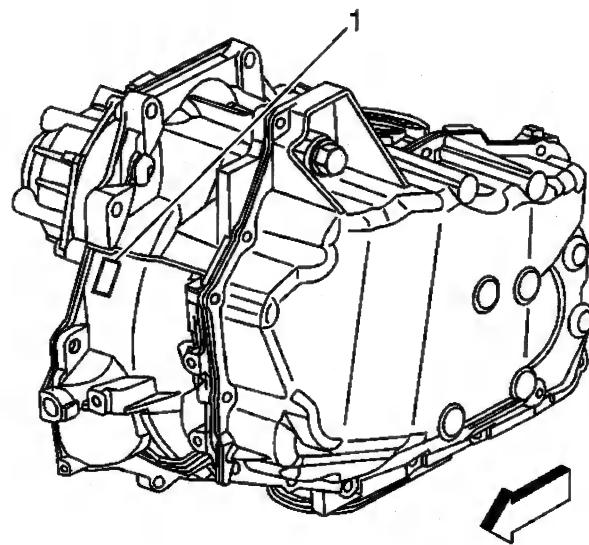
All automatic transmissions have a metal identification (ID) nameplate (9) attached to the case exterior.

Transmission VIN Location 4T65-E, M15/MN3/MN7(c)



The primary (1) and secondary (2) Manual Tooling VIN Derivative Locations are on the casting of the transmission housing.

Transaxle VIN Derivative Stamping(c)



The location for the Semi-Automatic VIN derivative (1) is on the transmission housing.

Labeling - Anti-Theft

Notice

The anti-theft label found on some major body panels MUST be covered before performing any painting, rustproofing or undercoating procedures. The mask must also be removed following those procedures. Failure to follow these precautionary steps may result in liability for violation of the Federal Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard, and subject the vehicle owner to possible suspicion that the part was stolen.

Federal law requires General Motors (GM) to affix a label to certain parts on selected vehicles with the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). The purpose of this law is to reduce the number of motor vehicle thefts by helping in the tracing and recovery of parts from stolen vehicles. The certification label on the driver's door qualifies as a theft deterrent label.

The theft deterrent label will be permanently affixed to an interior surface of the part and will contain the complete VIN. The label on replacement parts will contain the letter R, the manufacturer's logo, and the acronym for the Department of Transportation (DOT). DO NOT deface, or remove these labels.

RPO Code List

The production/process codes provide the description of the Regular Production Options (RPOs) used on the vehicle. The RPO list is printed on the Service Parts Identification Label. The following is a list of the RPO abbreviations and the description of each:

RPO	Description
AG1	Adjuster Front Seat Power
AK5	Restraint System, Front Seat Inflatable Driver and Passenger
AP9	Net Convenience
AU0	Lock Control, Remote Entry
AU7	Key Common, Fleet
A90	Lock Control, Rear Compartment Lid Remote Control Electric Release
BF9	Covering FRT Floor Mats
BV2	Ornamentation EXTR RR COMPT Lid
B34	Covering, Front Floor Mats, Carpeted Insert
B35	Covering, Rear Floor Mats, Carpeted Insert
CJ3	HVAC System, Air Conditioner Front, MAN TEMP CONT, Auxiliary Temperature Control
C60	HVAC System Air Conditioner Front Manual Control
DG7	Mirror Outside Left Hand and Right Hand Remote Control, Electric, Color
DL5	Decal Roadside Service Information
D35	Mirror Outside Left Hand Remote Control, RH Manual Control Color
D60	Color Override Trim & Paint Compatibility
D64	Mirror I/S FT Vanity RH, Sunshade, ILLUM
FE1	Suspension System Soft Ride
FE9	Certification Emission, Federal
F83	Ratio Transaxle Final Drive 3.05
IQB	Trim Interior Design (QB)
JM4	Brake System Power, Front Disc, RR Drum, Cast Iron, Antilock, Front and Rear Wheel
J41	Brake System Power, Front Disc, RR Drum, Cast Iron
K05	Heater Engine Block
K34	Cruise Control Automatic, Electronic
K43	Generator 102 AMP
LG8	Engine Gas, 6 Cylinder, 3.1L, SFI, V6, GM
MXO	Merchandised Trans Auto Provisions, O/D
M15	Transmission, Automatic 4-Speed HMD 4T65-E, Enhanced Electronic
NAC	Refueling Vapor Recovery System (ORVR)
NB8	Emission System California System
NC1	Emission System California, LEV
NC7	Emission Override Federal System
NF2	Emission System Federal, Tier 1
NG1	Certification Emission, Geographically Restricted Registration
N36	Steering Wheel 4 Spokes, Sport
OST	Plant Code Oshawa 2, ONT, Canada
PG1	Wheel 15 x 6, Steel
QIN	Tire All P205/70R15-95S BW R/PE ST TL AL2
UB3	Instrument Cluster, Oil, Coolant Temperature, Volts, Trip Odometer, Tachometer
UH6	Cluster INST, Oil, Cool Temp, Volts, Trip Odom, Tach
UL0	Radio AM/FM Stereo, Seek/Scan, Auto REV Music Search Cass, Auto Tone, Clock, ETR
UM7	Radio AM/FM Stereo, Seek/Scan, Clock, ETR
UN0	Radio AM/FM Stereo, Seek/Scan, CD, Auto Tone, Clock, ETR
US6	Antenna Fixed, Painted, Radio
UX7	Speaker System 4, Dual Front Door-Mounted, Dual Extended Range Package Shelf

U19	Speedometer, Instrument Cluster, Kilometer and Miles, Kilometer Odometer
U62	Speaker System 4, Dual Coax Front, Dual Coax Package Shelf
VG9	Protector Wax, Exterior Body
VH9	Envelope, Owner Information Manual
VK3	License Plate Mounting Package, Front
V2G	Credit Full Fuel Fill
YF5	Certification Emission, California
Y73	Vehicle Statement USA/Canada
Z49	Export, Canadian Modification Mandatory Base Equipment
15P	Wheel Color Silver Metallic (91)
16U	Primary Color Exterior, Bright White (96)
27U	Primary Color Exterior, Regal Blue (98)
28U	Primary Color Exterior, Navy Blue Metallic (98)
41U	Primary Color, Exterior, Black (94)
51U	Primary Color Exterior, Toreador Red Metallic (96)
52B	Trim Combination Cloth, LT Neutral (B) (96)
52C	Trim Combination Cloth, LT Neutral (C) (96)
52I	Interior Trim LT Neutral (I) (92)
52U	Primary Color Exterior, Auburn Nightmist Metallic (99)
56U	Primary Color, Exterior, Jasper Green (97)
6A3	Covering Floor Mats, Heavy Duty Front and Rear (Special Equipment Option)
92B	Trim Combination, Cloth, Pewter (B) (97)
92C	Trim Combination, Cloth, Pewter (C) (97)
92I	Interior Trim, Pewter (97)

Technical Information

Maintenance and Lubrication

Capacities - Approximate Fluid

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Automatic Transmission		
• Pan Removal	7.0 liters	7.4 quarts
• Complete Overhaul	9.5 liters	10.0 quarts
Engine Cooling System		
• 3.1L	10.9 liters	11.6 quarts
Engine Oil		
• 3.1L		
• with filter change	4.25 liters	4.5 quarts
• without filter change	3.75 liters	4.0 quarts
Fuel Tank	62 liters	16.5 gallons

Maintenance Items

Item	Type/Part Number
Air Cleaner Element	AC Type A1208C
Engine Oil Filter	AC Type PF47
Spark Plugs and Gap	AC Type 41-940; 1.52 mm (0.060 in) Gap
Windshield Wiper Blades	GM P/N 10418004 - Hook Type 560 mm (22 inches)

Tire Inflation Pressure Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Compact spare	420 kPa	60 psi
Front and rear tires	210 kPa	30 psi

Fluid and Lubricant Recommendations

Usage	Fluid/Lubricant
Automatic Transaxle	DEXRON®-III Automatic Transaxle Fluid
Engine Oil	Engine oil with the American Petroleum Institute Certified For Gasoline Engines Starburst symbol of the proper viscosity.
Engine Oil (Export)	In areas of the world other than North America, it may be difficult to find oils that display the API STARBURST, look for oils that meet the API Service SJ and ACEA requirements.
Engine Coolant	50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and GM Goodwrench® DEX-COOL® or Havoline® DEX-COOL® (silicate-free) coolant
Hood and Door Hinges	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube® (GM P/N 12346241 or equivalent)
Hood Latch Assembly, Secondary Latch, Pivots, Spring Anchor and Release Pawl	Lubriplate® Lubricant Aerosol (GM P/N 12346293 or equivalent) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI #2 Cataegory LB or GC-LB
Hydraulic Brake System	Delco Supreme 11® Brake Fluid (GM P/N 12377967 or equivalent DOT-3 brake fluid)
Key Lock Cylinders	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube® (GM P/N 12346241 or equivalent)
Power Steering System	GM Power Steering Fluid (GM P/N 1052884 - 1 pint or 1050017 - 1 quart, or equivalent)
Weatherstrip Conditioning	Dielectric Silicone Grease (GM P/N 12345579 or equivalent)
Windshield Washer Solvent	GM Optikleen ® Washer Solvent (GM Part No. 1051515) or equivalent.

Descriptions and Operations

Power Steering System Description

Power Steering Pump Description

The power steering pump is a vane-type pump which provides hydraulic pressure for the system. The power steering system consists of the following components:

- The driveshaft
- The pump housing
- The pump ring
- The pressure plate
- The thrust plate
- The flow control valve
- The rotor
- The vanes

The opening at the rear of the pump housing contains the following components:

- The pump ring
- The pressure plate
- The thrust plate
- The rotor
- The vanes
- The end plate

The small opening on the side of the housing contains the following components:

- The pressure line fitting
- The flow control valve
- The spring

The flow control orifice is a component of the pressure line fitting. A pressure relief valve inside the flow control valve limits the pump pressure.

Power Steering Gear Description

The movement of the steering wheel has the following results:

1. The movement of the steering wheel transfers to the pinion.
2. The movement of the pinion transfers through the pinion teeth.
3. The pinion teeth mesh with the teeth on the rack.
4. This action causes the rack to move.

The power rack and pinion steering system has a rotary control valve. The rotary control valve directs the hydraulic fluid that flows from the hydraulic pump to either side of the rack piston.

The integral pick piston attaches to the rack.

The integral rack piston has the following effects:

1. The rack piston converts hydraulic pressure to linear force.
2. The linear force moves the rack left or right.
3. The linear force transmits to the inner and outer tie rods to the steering knuckles.
4. The steering knuckles turn the wheels.

The system will require more steering effort if hydraulic assist is not available. If hydraulic assist is not available, the system will maintain manual control.

Steering Wheel and Column - Standard Description and Operation

The steering wheel and column has 4 primary functions:

- Vehicle steering
- Vehicle security
- Driver convenience
- Driver safety

Vehicle Steering

The steering wheel is the first link between the driver and the vehicle. The steering wheel is fastened to a steering shaft within the column. At the lower end of the column, the intermediate shaft connects the column to the steering gear.

Vehicle Security

Theft deterrent components are mounted and designed into the steering column. The following components allow the column to be locked in order to minimize theft:

- The ignition switch
- The steering column lock
- The ignition cylinder

Driver Convenience

The steering wheel and column may also have driver controls attached for convenience and comfort. The following controls may be mounted on or near the steering wheel or column.

- The turn signal switch
- The hazard switch
- The headlamp dimmer switch
- The wiper/washer switch
- The horn pad/cruise control switch
- The redundant radio/entertainment system controls
- The tilt or tilt/telescoping functions
- The HVAC controls

Driver Safety

The energy-absorbing steering column compresses in the event of a front-end collision, which reduces the chance of injury to the driver. The mounting capsules break away from the mounting bracket in the event of an accident.

Suspension Description and Operation

Front Suspension

The front suspension has 2 primary purposes:

- Isolate the driver from irregularities in the road surface.
- Define the ride and handling characteristics of the vehicle.

The front suspension allows each wheel to compensate for changes in the road surface without affecting the opposite wheel. Each wheel independently connects to the frame with a steering knuckle, ball joint assemblies, and upper and lower control arms.

The control specifically allow the steering knuckles to move in a three-dimensional arc. Two tie rods connect to steering arms on the knuckles and an intermediate rod. These operate the front wheels.

The rear wheel drive vehicles have coil chassis springs. These springs are mounted between the spring housings on the frame and the lower control arms. Shock absorbers are mounted inside the coil springs. The coil springs attach to the lower control arms with bolts and nuts.

The upper part of each shock absorber extends through the upper control arm frame bracket, and the shock absorber secures with two grommets, two retainers, and a nut.

A spring stabilizer shaft controls the side roll of the front suspension. This shaft is mounted in rubber insulators that are held by brackets to the frame side rails. The ends of the stabilizer shaft connect to the lower control arms with link bolts. Rubber insulators isolate these link bolts.

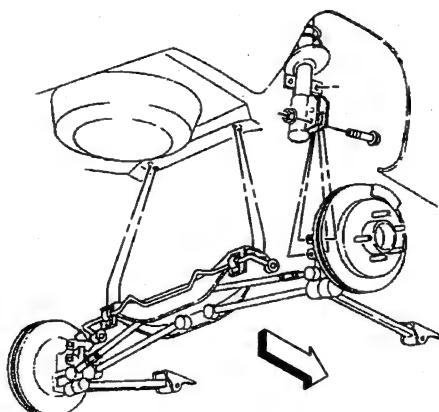
A ball joint assembly is riveted and bolted to the outer end of the upper control arm. A castellated nut and a cotter pin join the steering knuckle to the upper ball joint.

The inner ends of the lower control arm have pressed-in bushings. The bolts pass through the bushings and join the arm to the frame. The lower ball joint assembly is a press fit in the lower control arm and attaches to the steering knuckle with a castellated nut and a cotter pin.

Ball socket assemblies have rubber grease seals. These seals prevent entry of moisture and dirt, and these seals prevent damage to the bearing surfaces.

Rear Suspension

The rear suspension utilizes coil springs over struts and lightweight aluminum knuckles. Each wheel is mounted to a tri-link independent suspension system. The three links are identified as the inverted U channel trailing arm and the tubular front and rear rods.



Parallel links allow the rear wheels to reflect upward when the rear wheels hit a road hazard, without moving the toe angle in a positive direction. An advantage of this suspension system is the reduction of unsprung and overall weight. Handling is improved with the independent action of each rear wheel. The rods control the lateral wheel deflection.

Several techniques are employed to achieve this independent wheel movement. The tri-link design may be compared to a right angle. The wheel is located at the right angle formed by the rods and the trailing arm. The ends of the tri-links hinge in order to provide vertical wheel travel. The solid links force the wheel to travel through a controlled arc whose fore-aft position is determined by the trailing arm, and whose lateral position is determined by the rods.

Aside from maintaining geometric wheel location, each portion of the suspension has additional functions. The knuckle supports the brake caliper. All brake torque and braking forces are transmitted through the tri-links and the strut. The final duty of the rods is to maintain the camber angle of the wheel throughout the wheel's travel, and to allow for setting the toe. The overall result of this rear suspension geometry is to maintain the rear wheels in a near vertical position at all times.

The stabilizer shaft attaches to the stabilizer bar drop link and extends rearward, where the stabilizer connects to the rear suspension support by two rubber bushings and mounting brackets.

A non-serviceable unit hub and bearing bolts to the knuckle. This hub and bearing is a sealed, maintenance-free unit.

Check the suspension system periodically for the following conditions:

- Shock absorbency
- Bushing durability
- Tightness of attaching bolts
- Visible damage
- Misalignment
- Excessive wear

Wheels and Tires

General Description

The factory installed tires are designed to operate satisfactorily with loads up to and including the full rated load capacity when these tires are inflated to the recommended pressures.

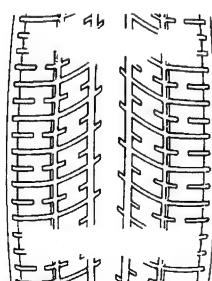
The following factors have an important influence on tire life:

- Correct tire pressures
- Correct wheel alignment
- Proper driving techniques
- Tire rotation

The following factors increase tire wear:

- Heavy cornering
- Excessively rapid acceleration
- Heavy braking

Tread Wear Indicators Description



The original equipment tires have tread wear indicators that show when you should replace the tires.

The location of these indicators are at 72 degree intervals around the outer diameter of the tire. The indicators appear as a 6 mm (0.25 in) wide band when the tire tread depth becomes 1.6 mm (2/32 in).

Metric Wheel Nuts and Bolts Description

Metric wheel/nuts and bolts are identified in the following way:

- The wheel/nut has the word Metric stamped on the face.
- The letter M is stamped on the end of the wheel bolt.

The thread sizes of metric wheel/nuts and the bolts are indicated by the following example: M12 x 1.5.

- M = Metric
- 12 = Diameter in millimeters
- 1.5 = Millimeters gap per thread

Tire Inflation Description

When you inflate the tires to the recommended inflation pressures, the factory-installed wheels and tires are designed in order to handle loads to the tire's rated load capacity. Incorrect tire pressures, or under-inflated tires, can cause the following conditions:

- Vehicle handling concerns
- Poor fuel economy
- Shortened tire life
- Tire overloading

Inspect the tire pressure when the following conditions apply:

- The vehicle has been sitting at least 3 hours.
- The vehicle has not been driven for more than 1.6 km (1 mi).
- The tires are cool.

Inspect the tires monthly or before any extended trip. Adjust the tire pressure to the specifications on the tire label. Install the valve caps or the extensions on the valves. The caps or the extensions keep out dust and water.

The kilopascal (kPa) is the metric term for pressure. The tire pressure may be printed in both kilopascal (kPa) and psi. One psi equals 6.9 kPa.

Inflation Pressure Conversion (Kilopascals to PSI)

kPa	psi	kPa	psi
140	20	215	31
145	21	220	32
155	22	230	33
160	23	235	34
165	24	240	35
170	25	250	36
180	26	275	40
185	27	310	45
190	28	345	50
200	29	380	55
205	30	415	60
Conversion: 6.9 kPa = 1 psi			

Tires with a higher than recommended pressure can cause the following conditions:

- A hard ride
- Tire bruising
- Rapid tread wear at the center of the tire

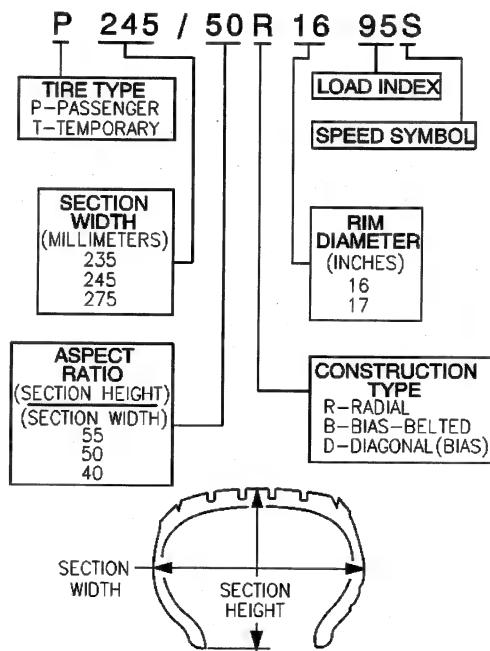
Tires with a lower than recommended pressure can cause the following conditions:

- A tire squeal on turns
- Hard steering
- Rapid wear and uneven wear on the edge of the tread
- Tire rim bruises and tire rim rupture
- Tire cord breakage
- High tire temperatures
- Reduced vehicle handling
- High fuel consumption
- Soft riding

Unequal pressure on the same axle can cause the following conditions:

- Uneven braking
- Steering lead
- Reduced vehicle handling

P-Metric Sized Tires Description



Most P-metric tire sizes do not have exact corresponding alphanumeric tire sizes. Replacement tires should be of the same tire performance criteria (TPC) specification number including the same size, the same load range, and the same construction as those originally installed on the vehicle. Consult a tire dealer if you must replace the P-metric tire with other sizes. Tire companies can best recommend the closest match of alphanumeric to P-metric sizes within their own tire lines.

Driveline System Description and Operation

Wheel Drive Shafts

Front wheel drive axles are flexible assemblies.

Front wheel drive axles consist of the following components:

- A front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint (inner joint)
- A front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint (outer joint)
- A front wheel drive shaft The front wheel drive shaft connects the front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint and the front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint.

The front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint is completely flexible. The front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint can move in and out.

The front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint is flexible, but the front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint cannot move in and out.

Boots (Seals) And Clamps

The front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint and the front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint boots (seals) in the front wheel drive axle are made of a thermoplastic material.

The clamps in front wheel drive axle are made of stainless steel.

The boot (seal) provides the following functions:

- Protection of the internal parts of the front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint and the front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint. The boot (seal) protects the grease from the following sources of damage:
 - Harmful atmospheric conditions (such as extreme temperatures or ozone gas)
 - Foreign material (such as dirt or water)
- Allows angular movement and the axial movement of the front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint.
- Allows angular movement of the front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint.

Important

Protect the boots (seals) from sharp tools and from the sharp edges of the surrounding components.

Any damage to the boots (seals) or the clamps will result in leakage. Leakage will allow water to leak into the front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint and the front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joints. Leakage will also allow grease to leak out of the front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joints and the front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joints.

Leakage may cause noisy front wheel drive axle operation and eventual failure of the internal components.

The clamps provide a leak proof connection for the front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint and the front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint at the following locations:

- The housing
- The front wheel drive shaft

The thermoplastic material performs well under normal conditions and normal operation. However, the material is not strong enough to withstand the following conditions:

- Abusive handling
- Damage from sharp objects (such as sharp tools or any sharp edges of the surrounding components in the vehicle).

Front Wheel Drive Shaft Tri-pot Joint (Inner Joint)

The front wheel drive shaft tri-pot joint is made with the tri-pot design without an over-extension limitation retainer.

The joint is constructed as follows for vehicles that are equipped with an automatic transmission:

- The left front wheel drive axle has a female spline. The female spline installs over a stub shaft that protrudes from the transaxle.
- The right front wheel drive axle has a male spline. The right front wheel drive axle uses barrel type snap rings in order to interlock with the transaxle gears.

Front Wheel Drive Shaft Constant Velocity Joint (Outer Joint)

The front wheel drive shaft constant velocity joint is made with the Rzeppa joint design.

The shaft end (which mates with the knuckle/hub) has a helical spline. The helical spline ensures a tight, press-type fit.

This design prevents end play between the hub bearing and the front wheel drive axle.

Braking System Description and Operation

Hydraulic Brake System Description and Operation

System Component Description

The hydraulic brake system consists of the following:

Hydraulic Brake Master Cylinder Fluid Reservoir

Contains supply of brake fluid for the hydraulic brake system.

Hydraulic Brake Master Cylinder

Converts mechanical input force into hydraulic output pressure.

Hydraulic output pressure is distributed from the master cylinder through two hydraulic circuits, supplying diagonally-opposed wheel apply circuits.

Hydraulic Brake Pressure Balance Control System

Regulates brake fluid pressure delivered to hydraulic brake wheel circuits, in order to control the distribution of braking force.

Pressure balance control is achieved through dynamic rear proportioning (DRP), which is a function of the ABS modulator.

Hydraulic Brake Pipes and Flexible Brake Hoses

Carries brake fluid to and from hydraulic brake system components.

Hydraulic Brake Wheel Apply Components

Converts hydraulic input pressure into mechanical output force.

System Operation

Mechanical force is converted into hydraulic pressure by the master cylinder, regulated to meet braking system demands by the pressure balance control system, and delivered to the hydraulic brake wheel circuits by the pipes and flexible hoses. The wheel apply components then convert the hydraulic pressure back into mechanical force which presses linings against rotating brake system components.

Brake Assist System Description and Operation

System Component Description

The brake assist system consists of the following:

Brake Pedal

Receives, multiplies and transfers brake system input force from driver.

Brake Pedal Pushrod

Transfers multiplied input force received from brake pedal to brake booster.

Vacuum Brake Booster

Uses source vacuum to decrease effort required by driver when applying brake system input force.

When brake system input force is applied, air at atmospheric pressure is admitted to the rear of both vacuum diaphragms, providing a decrease in brake pedal effort required. When input force is removed, vacuum replaces atmospheric pressure within the booster.

Vacuum Source

Supplies force used by vacuum brake booster to decrease brake pedal effort.

Vacuum Source Delivery System

Enables delivery and retention of source vacuum for vacuum brake booster.

System Operation

Brake system input force is multiplied by the brake pedal and transferred by the pedal pushrod to the hydraulic brake master cylinder. Effort required to apply the brake system is reduced by the vacuum brake booster.

Disc Brake System Description and Operation

System Component Description

The disc brake system consists of the following components:

Disc Brake Pads

Applies mechanical output force from the hydraulic brake calipers to friction surfaces of brake rotors.

Disc Brake Rotors

Uses mechanical output force applied to friction surfaces from the disc brake pads to slow speed of tire and wheel assembly rotation.

Disc Brake Pad Hardware

Secures disc brake pads firmly in proper relationship to the hydraulic brake calipers. Enables a sliding motion of brake pads when mechanical output force is applied.

Disc Brake Caliper Hardware

Provides mounting for hydraulic brake caliper and secures the caliper firmly in proper relationship to caliper bracket. Enables a sliding motion of the brake caliper to the brake pads when mechanical output force is applied.

System Operation

Mechanical output force is applied from the hydraulic brake caliper pistons to the inner brake pads. As the pistons press the inner brake pads outward, the caliper housings draw the outer brake pads inward. This allows the output force to be equally distributed. The brake pads apply the output force to the friction surfaces on both sides of the brake rotors, which slows the rotation of the tire and wheel assemblies. The correct function of both the brake pad and brake caliper hardware is essential for even distribution of braking force.

Drum Brake System Description and Operation

System Component Description

The drum brake system consists of the following:

Drum Brake Shoes

Applies mechanical output force (from hydraulic brake wheel cylinders) to friction surface of brake drums.

Brake Drums

Uses mechanical output force applied to friction surface from drum brake shoes to slow speed of tire and wheel assembly rotation.

Drum Brake Hardware

Secures drum brake shoes firmly in proper relationship to hydraulic brake wheel cylinders. Enables sliding motion of brake shoes needed to expand toward friction surface of drums when mechanical output force is applied; provides return of brake shoes when mechanical output force is relieved.

Drum Brake Adjusting Hardware

Provides automatic adjustment of brake shoes to brake drum friction surface whenever brake apply occurs during rearward motion of the vehicle.

System Operation

Mechanical output force is applied from the hydraulic brake wheel cylinder pistons to the top of the drum brake shoes. The output force is then distributed between the primary and secondary brake shoes as the shoes expand toward the friction surface of the brake drums. The brake shoes apply the output force to the friction surface of the brake drums, which slows the rotation of the tire and wheel assemblies. The proper function of both the drum brake hardware and adjusting hardware is essential to the proper distribution of braking force.

Park Brake System Description and Operation

System Component Description

The park brake system consists of the following:

Park Brake Lever Assembly

Receives, multiplies, and transfers park brake system apply input force from operator to park brake cable system.

Releases applied park brake system when lever is returned to at-rest, lowered, position.

Park Brake Cables

Transfers input force received from park brake lever, through park brake cable equalizer, to park brake apply levers.

Park Brake Cable Equalizer

Evenly distributes input force to both the left and right park brake units.

Park Brake Apply Lever

Multiplies and transfers input force to park brake actuator/adjuster.

Park Brake Actuator/Adjuster

Uses multiplied input force from apply lever to expand drum brake shoes toward the friction surface of the brake drum.

Threaded park brake actuators/adjusters are also used to control clearance between the drum brake shoes and the friction surface of the brake drum.

Drum Brake Shoes

Applies mechanical output force from park brake actuator/adjuster to friction surface of the brake drum.

System Operation

Park brake apply input force is received by the park brake lever assembly being applied. The input force is multiplied by the lever assembly, transferred, and evenly distributed, through the park brake cables and the park brake cable equalizer, to the left and right park brake apply levers. The park brake apply levers multiply and transfer the apply input force to the park brake actuators/adjusters which expand the drum brake shoes toward the friction surface of the brake drum in order to prevent the rotation of the rear tire and wheel assemblies. The park brake lever assembly releases an applied park brake system when it is returned to the at-rest, lowered, position.

ABS Description and Operation

Antilock Brake System

When wheel slip is detected during a brake application, the ABS enters antilock mode. During antilock braking, hydraulic pressure in the individual wheel circuits is controlled to prevent any wheel from slipping. A separate hydraulic line and specific solenoid valves are provided for each wheel. The ABS can decrease, hold, or increase hydraulic pressure to each wheel brake. The ABS cannot, however, increase hydraulic pressure above the amount which is transmitted by the master cylinder during braking.

During antilock braking, a series of rapid pulsations is felt in the brake pedal. These pulsations are caused by the rapid changes in position of the individual solenoid valves as the EBCM responds to wheel speed sensor inputs and attempts to prevent wheel slip. These pedal pulsations are present only during antilock braking and stop when normal braking is resumed or when the vehicle comes to a stop. A ticking or popping noise may also be heard as the solenoid valves cycle rapidly. During antilock braking on dry pavement, intermittent chirping noises may be heard as the tires approach slipping. These noises and pedal pulsations are considered normal during antilock operation.

Vehicles equipped with ABS may be stopped by applying normal force to the brake pedal. Brake pedal operation during normal braking is no different than that of previous non-ABS systems. Maintaining a constant force on the brake pedal provides the shortest stopping distance while maintaining vehicle stability.

Engine Description and Operation

Engine Mechanical – 3.1L

Mechanical Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
General Data		
• Engine Type	60° V-6	
• Displacement	3.1L	191 cu in
RPO - VIN Code	LG8 - J	
• Bore	89 mm	3.50 in
• Stroke	84 mm	3.31 in
• Compression Ratio	9.6:1	
• Firing Order	1-2-3-4-5-6	
• Oil Pressure	103 kPa	15 psi @ 1100 RPM
Cylinder Bore		
• Diameter	89.016-89.034 mm	3.5046-3.5053 in
• Out Of Round Maximum	0.014 mm	0.0005 in
• Taper -- Thrust Side Maximum	0.020 mm	0.0008 in
Piston		
• Diameter-Gaged on the skirt 12 mm (0.47 in) below the centerline of the piston pin bore	88.981-89.009 mm	3.5029-3.5040 in
• Clearance	0.07-0.053 mm	0.0013-0.0027 in
• Pin Bore	23.006-23.013 mm	0.9057-0.9060 in
Piston Ring		
• Top Groove Side Clearance	0.04-0.086 mm	0.002-0.0033 in
• Second Groove Side Clearance	0.04-0.09 mm	0.002-0.0035 in
• Top Ring Gap	0.15-0.36 mm	0.006-0.014 in
• Second Ring Gap	0.5-0.71 mm	0.0197-0.0280 in
• Oil Ring Groove Clearance	0.046-0.201 mm	0.008 in
• Gap with segment at 89.0 mm (3.50 in)	0.25-1.27 mm	0.0098-0.05 in
Piston Pin		
• Diameter	22.9915-22.9964 mm	0.9052-0.9054 in
• Clearance In Piston	0.0096-0.0215 mm	0.0004-0.0008 in
• Fit In Rod	(-0.0469)-(0.017) mm (press fit)	0.0006-0.0018 in
Crankshaft		
• Main Journal Diameter	67.239-67.257 mm	2.6473-2.6483 in
• Main Journal Taper	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Out Of Round	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Flange Runout-Max	0.04 mm	0.0016 in

• Cylinder Block Main Bearing Bore Diameter	72.155-72.168 mm	2.8407-2.8412 in
• Crankshaft Main Bearing Inside Diameter	67.289-67.316 mm	2.6492-2.6502 in
• Main Bearing Clearance - except number 3	0.019-0.064 mm	0.0008-0.0025 in
• Main Thrust Bearing Clearance - number 3	0.032-0.077 mm	0.0012-0.0030 in
• Crankshaft End Play	0.060-0.210 mm	0.0024-0.0083 in
• Crankshaft Flange Runout-Max	0.04 mm	0.0016 in
Connecting Rod		
• Connecting Rod Bearing Journal Diameter	50.768-50.784 mm	1.9987-1.9994 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Journal Taper	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Journal Out Of Round	0.005 mm	0.0002 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Bore Diameter	53.962-53.984 mm	2.124-2.125 in
• Connecting Rod Inside Bearing Diameter	50.812-50.850 mm	2.000-2.002 in
• Connecting Rod Bearing Journal Clearance	0.018-0.062 mm	0.0007-0.0024 in
• Connecting Rod Side Clearance	0.18-0.44 mm	0.007-0.017 in
Camshaft		
• Lobe Lift - Intake and Exhaust	6.9263 mm	0.2727 in
• Journal Diameter	47.45-47.48 mm	1.868-1.869 in
• Camshaft Bearing Bore Diameter-Front and Rear	51.03-51.08 mm	2.009-2.011 in
• Camshaft Bearing Bore Diameter-Middle #2 and #3	50.77-50.82 mm	1.999-2.001 in
• Camshaft Bearing Inside Diameter	47.523-47.549 mm	1.871-1.872 in
• Journal Clearance	0.026-0.101 mm	0.001-0.0039 in
• Journal Runout-Max	0.025 mm	0.001 in
Valve System		
• Roller Lifter	Hydraulic	
• Rocker Arm Ratio	1.60:1	
• Valve Face Angle	45°	
• Seat Angle	46°	
• Valve Seat Runout	0.025 mm	0.001 in
• Seat Width-Intake	1.55-1.80 mm	0.061-0.071 in
• Seat Width-Exhaust	1.70-2.0 mm	0.067-0.079 in
• Valve Margin - Minimum Intake	2.10 mm	0.083 in
• Valve Margin - Minimum Exhaust	2.70 mm	0.106 in
• Valve Stem Clearance	0.026-0.068 mm	0.0010-0.0027 in
Valve Spring		
• Valve Springs Free Length	48.5 mm	1.89 in
• Valve Springs Load - Closed	320 N @ 43.2 mm	75 lb @ 1.701 in
• Valve Springs Load - Open	1036 N @ 32 mm	230 lb @ 1.260 in
• Installed Height Intake-Exhaust	43.2 mm	1.701 in
• Approx. # of coils	6.55	

Oil Pump			
• Gear Lash	0.094-0.195 mm	0.0037-0.0077 in	
• Gear Pocket Depth	30.52-30.58 mm	1.202-1.204 in	
• Gear Pocket Diameter	38.176-38.226 mm	1.503-1.505 in	
Oil Pump Gear			
• Length	30.45-30.48 mm	1.199-1.200 in	
• Diameter	38.05-38.10 mm	1.498-1.500 in	
• Side Clearance	0.038-0.088 mm	0.001-0.003 in	
• End Clearance	0.040-0.125 mm	0.002-0.005 in	
• Valve to Bore Clearance	0.038-0.089 mm	0.0015-0.0035 in	

Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Accelerator Control Cable Bracket Bolt/Nut	10 N·m	89 lb in
Air Injection Check Valve (with NC1 California Emissions)	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Air Injection Check Valve Front Bracket Bolt and Nut (with NC1 California Emissions)	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Air Injection Check Valve Nut (with NC1 California Emissions)	10 N·m	89 lb in
Air Injection Check Valve Pipe Adapter (with NC1 California Emissions)	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Air Injection check Valve Rear Bracket Nuts (with NC1 California Emissions)	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Air Injection Solenoid Bolt (with NC1 California Emissions)	10 N·m	89 lb in
Camshaft Position Sensor Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Camshaft Sprocket Bolt	140 N·m	103 lb ft
Camshaft Thrust Plate Screw	10 N·m	89 lb in
Connecting Rod Bearing Cap Nut	20 N·m + 75°	15 lb ft + 75°
Coolant Drain Plug	19 N·m	14 lb ft
Coolant Temperature Sensor	23 N·m	17 lb ft
Crankshaft Balancer Bolt	103 N·m	76 lb ft
Crankshaft Main Bearing Cap Bolt/Stud	50 N·m + 77°	37 lb ft + 77°
Crankshaft Oil Deflector Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Crankshaft Position Sensor Bolt -- Front Cover	10 N·m	89 lb in
Crankshaft Position Sensor Stud -- Side of Engine Block	11 N·m	98 lb in
Crankshaft Position Sensor Wiring Bracket Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Cylinder Head Bolt	60 N·m + 95°	44 lb ft + 95°
Drive Belt Shield Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Drive Belt Tensioner Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
EGR Valve to EGR Valve Pipe Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
EGR Valve Adapter Pipe to Exhaust Manifold Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Engine Flywheel Bolt	71 N·m	52 lb ft
Engine Front Cover Bolt -- Large	55 N·m	41 lb ft
Engine Front Cover Bolt -- Medium	47 N·m	35 lb ft
Engine Front Cover Bolt -- Small	21 N·m	15 lb ft
Engine Mount Bracket Bolt	58 N·m	43 lb ft
Engine Mount Lower Nut	43 N·m	32 lb ft
Engine Mount Strut and Lift Bracket Bolt -- Engine Left Rear	70 N·m	52 lb ft
Engine Mount Strut Bolt/Nut	48 N·m	35 lb ft
Engine Mount Strut Bracket Bolt -- Upper Radiator Support	28 N·m	21 lb ft
Engine Mount Strut Bracket Bolt -- Vehicle Right Side	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Engine Mount Upper Nut	47 N·m	35 lb ft
Engine Oil Pressure Indicator Switch	13 N·m	115 lb in

Engine Wiring Harness Bracket Bolt	13 N·m	115 lb in
Exhaust Crossover Pipe Heat Shield Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Exhaust Crossover Pipe Nut/Stud	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Exhaust Manifold Heat Shield Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Exhaust Manifold Nut	16 N·m	12 lb ft
Exhaust Manifold Stud	18 N·m	13 lb ft
Fuel Feed Pipe to Fuel Injector Rail Nut	17 N·m	13 lb ft
Fuel Injector Rail Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Fuel Pipe Bracket Bolt/Stud	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Fuel Pipe Clip Bolt	8 N·m	71 lb in
Fuel Return Pipe to Fuel Injector Rail Nut	17 N·m	13 lb ft
Generator Bracket and Front Engine Lift Hook Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Heated Oxygen Sensor	42 N·m	31 lb ft
Heater Inlet Pipe Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Ignition Coil Bracket Bolt/Nut/Stud	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Intake Manifold Coolant Pipe Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Knock Sensor	19 N·m	14 lb ft
Lower Intake Manifold Bolt - Center		
• First Pass	7 N·m	62 lb in
• Final Pass	13 N·m	115 lb in
Lower Intake Manifold Bolt - Corner		
• First Pass	13 N·m	115 lb in
• Final Pass	25 N·m	18 lb ft
MAP Sensor Bolt	5 N·m	44 lb in
Oil Cooler Connector	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Oil Cooler Hose Fitting	19 N·m	14 lb ft
Oil Cooler Pipe Bracket Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Oil Filter	13 N·m	115 lb in
Oil Filter Bypass Hole Plug	19 N·m	14 lb ft
Oil Filter Fitting	39 N·m	29 lb ft
Oil Gallery Plug -- 1/4 inch	19 N·m	14 lb ft
Oil Gallery Plug -- 3/8 inch	33 N·m	24 lb ft
Oil Level Indicator Tube Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Level Sensor Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Oil Pan Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pan Drain Plug	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Oil Pan Side Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Oil Pump Cover Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Oil Pump Drive Clamp Bolt	36 N·m	27 lb ft
Oil Pump Mounting Bolt	41 N·m	30 lb ft
Spark Plug		
• Spark Plug - Initial Installation	20 N·m	15 lb ft
• Spark Plug - Reinstallation	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Thermostat Bypass Pipe to Cylinder Head Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Thermostat Bypass Pipe to Engine Front Cover Bolt	12 N·m	106 lb in
Thermostat Bypass Pipe to Throttle Body Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Throttle Body Bolt/Stud	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Timing Chain Dampener Bolt	21 N·m	15 lb ft
Transaxle-to-Engine Bolts	75 N·m	55 lb ft
Upper Intake Manifold Bolt/Stud	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Valve Lifter Guide Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Valve Rocker Arm Bolt	19 N·m + 30°	14 lb ft + 30°
Valve Rocker Arm Cover Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in

Water Outlet Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Water Pump Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Water Pump Pulley Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft

Engine Component Description

The cylinder block is made of cast alloy iron and has six cylinders arranged in a V shape with three cylinders in each bank. The cylinder banks are set at a 60 degree angle from each other.

The right bank cylinders are 1,3,5 and the left bank cylinders are 2,4,6 starting from the front of the engine.

Four main bearings support the crankshaft which is retained by bearing caps that are machined with the block for proper alignment and clearances. The main bearing caps are also drilled and tapped for the structural oil pan side bolts.

The aluminum cylinder heads have individual intake and exhaust ports for each cylinder. Valve guides and valve seats are pressed in, and roller rocker arms are located on a pedestal in a slot in the cylinder head and are retained on individual threaded bolts.

The crankshaft is cast nodular iron with deep rolled fillets on all six crankpins and all four main journals. Four steel-backed aluminum bearings are used, with the #3 bearing being the end-thrust bearing.

The camshaft is made from a new metal composite design. The camshaft profile is a hydraulic roller design. The camshaft is supported by four journals and includes an oil pump drive gear.

The pistons are cast aluminum using two low tension compression rings and one oil control ring. The piston pin is offset 0.8 mm (0.031 in) towards the major thrust side. This allows a gradual change in thrust pressure against the cylinder wall as the piston travels its path. Pins are chromium steel and have a floating fit in the pistons. They are retained in the connecting rods by a press fit.

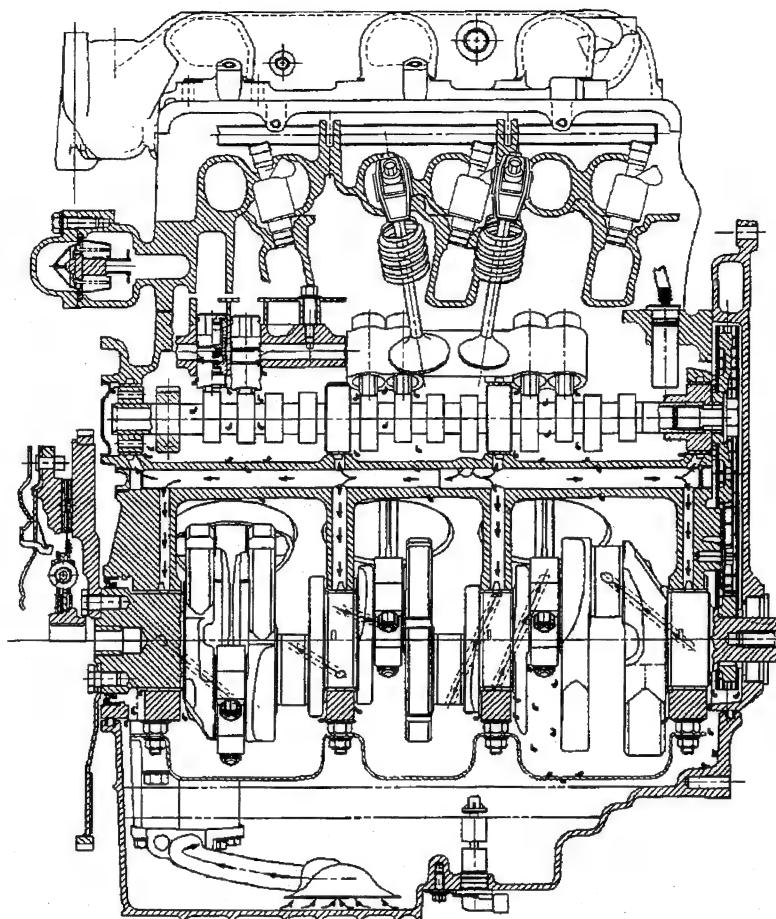
Connecting rods are made of forged steel. Full pressure lubrication is directed to the connecting rods by drilled oil passages from the adjacent main bearing journal.

A roller rocker type valve train is used. Motion is transmitted from the camshaft through the hydraulic roller lifter and the pushrod to the roller rocker arm. The rocker arm pivots on needle roller bearings and transmits the camshaft motion to the valve. The rocker arm pedestal locates in a slot in the cylinder head and the rocker arm is retained in the cylinder head by a bolt. The pushrod is located by the rocker arm.

The intake manifold is a two-piece cast aluminum unit. It centrally supports a fuel rail with six fuel injectors.

The exhaust manifolds are cast nodular iron.

Lubrication



Full pressure lubrication, through a full flow oil filter, is furnished by a gear type oil pump. The oil is drawn up through the pickup screen and the tube. The oil passes through the pump to the oil filter.

The oil filter is a full flow paper element unit. An oil filter bypass is used in order to ensure oil supply during the following conditions:

- On a cold start
- If the filter is plugged
- If the filter develops excessive pressure drop

The bypass is designed to open at 69-83 kPa (10-12 psi).

A new priority oil delivery system supplies oil first to the crankshaft journals. The oil from the crankshaft main bearings is supplied to the connecting rod bearings by intersecting the passages drilled in the crankshaft. The passages supply the oil to the crankshaft main bearings and the camshaft bearings through the intersecting vertical drilled holes. The oil passages from the camshaft journals supply oil to the hydraulic lifters.

The hydraulic lifters pump oil up through the pushrods to the rocker arms. The cast dams in the crankcase casting direct the oil that drains back from the rocker arms in order to supply the camshaft lobes. The camshaft chain drive is lubricated by indirect oil splash.

Drive Belt System Description

The drive belt system consists of the following components:

- The drive belt
- The drive belt tensioner
- The drive belt idler pulley
- The crankshaft balancer pulley
- The accessory drive component mounting brackets
- The accessory drive components
 - The power steering pump, if belt driven
 - The generator
 - The A/C compressor, if equipped
 - The engine cooling fan, if belt driven
 - The water pump, if belt driven
 - The vacuum pump, if equipped
 - The air compressor, if equipped

The drive belt system may use one belt or two belts. The drive belt is thin so that it can bend backwards and has several ribs to match the grooves in the pulleys. There also may be a V-belt style belt used to drive certain accessory drive components. The drive belts are made of different types of rubbers (chloroprene or EPDM) and have different layers or plies containing either fiber cloth or cords for reinforcement.

Both sides of the drive belt may be used to drive the different accessory drive components. When the back side of the drive belt is used to drive a pulley, the pulley is smooth.

The drive belt is pulled by the crankshaft balancer pulley across the accessory drive component pulleys. The spring loaded drive belt tensioner keeps constant tension on the drive belt to prevent the drive belt from slipping. The drive belt tensioner arm will move when loads are applied to the drive belt by the accessory drive components and the crankshaft.

The drive belt system may have an idler pulley, which is used to add wrap to the adjacent pulleys. Some systems use an idler pulley in place of an accessory drive component when the vehicle is not equipped with the accessory.

Engine Cooling

Engine Cooling System Approximate Capacities

Application	Specifications	
	Metric	English
Cooling System Fluid Capacity 3.1L	10.4 L	11 qt

Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Coolant Recovery Reservoir Nut	3.3 N·m	29 lb in
Cooling Fan Shroud Bolt	6 N·m	53 lb in
Cooling Fan Motor Bolt	6 N·m	53 lb in
Cooling Fan Blade Nut	6 N·m	53 lb in
Engine Block Heater Bolt	2 N·m	18 lb in
Radiator Air Baffle	10 N·m	89 lb in
Radiator Bracket Mounting Bolt	24 N·m	18 lb ft
Radiator Lower Air Deflector	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Radiator Upper and Side Baffle Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Thermostat Housing Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Thermostat Bypass Pipe Bolt	11 N·m	98 lb in
Thermostat Bypass Pipe Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Water Pump Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Water Pump Pulley Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft

Cooling System Description and Operation

Coolant Heater

The optional engine coolant heater (RPO K05) operates using 110-volt AC external power and is designed to warm the coolant in the engine block area for improved starting in very cold weather -29°C (-20°F). The coolant heater helps reduce fuel consumption when a cold engine is warming up. The unit is equipped with a detachable AC power cord. A weather shield on the cord is provided to protect the plug when not in use.

Cooling System

The cooling system's function is to maintain an efficient engine operating temperature during all engine speeds and operating conditions. The cooling system is designed to remove approximately one-third of the heat produced by the burning of the air-fuel mixture. When the engine is cold, the coolant does not flow to the radiator until the thermostat opens. This allows the engine to warm quickly.

Cooling Cycle

Coolant flows from the radiator outlet and into the water pump inlet. Some coolant flows from the water pump, to the heater core, then back to the water pump. This provides the passenger compartment with heat and defrost capability as the coolant warms up.

Coolant also flows from the water pump outlet and into the engine block. In the engine block, the coolant circulates through the water jackets surrounding the cylinders where it absorbs heat.

The coolant then flows through the cylinder head gasket openings and into the cylinder heads. In the cylinder heads, the coolant flows through the water jackets surrounding the combustion chambers and valve seats, where it absorbs additional heat.

From the cylinder heads, the coolant flows to the thermostat. The flow of coolant will either be stopped at the thermostat until the engine reaches normal operating temperature, or it will flow through the thermostat and into the radiator where it is cooled. At this point, the coolant flow cycle is completed.

Efficient operation of the cooling system requires proper functioning of all cooling system components. The cooling system consists of the following components:

Coolant

The engine coolant is a solution made up of a 50-50 mixture of DEX-COOL and suitable drinking water. The coolant solution carries excess heat away from the engine to the radiator, where the heat is dissipated to the atmosphere.

Radiator

The radiator is a heat exchanger. It consists of a core and two tanks. The aluminum core is a tube and fin crossflow design that extends from the inlet tank to the outlet tank. Fins are placed around the outside of the tubes to improve heat transfer to the atmosphere.

The inlet and outlet tanks are a molded, high temperature, nylon reinforced plastic material. A high temperature rubber gasket seals the tank flange edge to the aluminum core. The tanks are clamped to the core with clinch tabs. The tabs are part of the aluminum header at each end of the core.

The radiator also has a drain cock located in the bottom of the left hand tank. The drain cock unit includes the drain cock and drain cock seal.

The radiator removes heat from the coolant passing through it. The fins on the core transfer heat from the coolant passing through the tubes. As air passes between the fins, it absorbs heat and cools the coolant.

Pressure Cap

The pressure cap seals the cooling system. It contains a blow off or pressure valve and a vacuum or atmospheric valve. The pressure valve is held against its seat by a spring, which protects the radiator from excessive cooling system pressure. The vacuum valve is held against its seat by a spring, which permits opening of the valve to relieve vacuum created in the cooling system as it cools off. The vacuum, if not relieved, might cause the radiator and/or coolant hoses to collapse.

The pressure cap allows cooling system pressure to build up as the temperature increases. As the pressure builds, the boiling point of the coolant increases. Engine coolant can be safely run at a temperature much higher than the boiling point of the coolant at atmospheric pressure. The hotter the coolant is, the faster the heat transfers from the radiator to the cooler, passing air.

The pressure in the cooling system can get too high. When the cooling system pressure exceeds the rating of the pressure cap, it raises the pressure valve, venting the excess pressure.

As the engine cools down, the temperature of the coolant drops and a vacuum is created in the cooling system. This vacuum causes the vacuum valve to open, allowing outside air into the surge tank. This equalizes the pressure in the cooling system with atmospheric pressure, preventing the radiator and coolant hoses from collapsing.

Coolant Recovery System

The coolant recovery system consists of a plastic coolant recovery reservoir and overflow tube. The recovery reservoir is also called a recovery tank or expansion tank. It is partially filled with coolant and is connected to the radiator fill neck with the overflow tube. Coolant can flow back and forth between the radiator and the reservoir.

In effect, a cooling system with a coolant recovery reservoir is a closed system. When the pressure in the cooling system gets too high, it will open the pressure valve in the pressure cap. This allows the coolant, which has expanded due to being heated, is allowed to flow through the overflow tube and into the

recovery reservoir. As the engine cools down, the temperature of the coolant drops and a vacuum is created in the cooling system. This vacuum opens the vacuum valve in the pressure cap, allowing some of the coolant in the reservoir to be siphoned back into the radiator. Under normal operating conditions, no coolant is lost. Although the coolant level in the recovery reservoir goes up and down, the radiator and cooling system are kept full. An advantage to using a coolant recovery reservoir is that it eliminates almost all air bubbles from the cooling system. Coolant without bubbles absorbs heat much better than coolant with bubbles.

Air Baffles and Seals

The cooling system uses deflectors, air baffles and air seals to increase cooling system capability. Deflectors are installed under the vehicle to redirect airflow beneath the vehicle and through the radiator to increase engine cooling. Air baffles are also used to direct airflow through the radiator and increase cooling capability. Air seals prevent air from bypassing the radiator and A/C condenser, and prevent recirculation of hot air for better hot weather cooling and A/C condenser performance.

Water Pump

The water pump is a centrifugal vane impeller type pump. The pump consists of a housing with coolant inlet and outlet passages and an impeller. The impeller is mounted on the pump shaft and consists of a series of flat or curved blades or vanes on a flat plate. When the impeller rotates, the coolant between the vanes is thrown outward by centrifugal force.

The impeller shaft is supported by one or more sealed bearings. The sealed bearings never need to be lubricated. Grease cannot leak out, dirt and water cannot get in as long as the seal is not damaged or worn.

The purpose of the water pump is to circulate coolant throughout the cooling system. The water pump is driven by the crankshaft via the drive belt.

Thermostat

The thermostat is a coolant flow control component. Its purpose is to help regulate the operating temperature of the engine. It utilizes a temperature sensitive wax-pellet element. The element connects to a valve through a small piston. When the element is heated, it expands and exerts pressure against the small piston. This pressure forces the valve to open. As the element is cooled, it contracts. This contraction allows a spring to push the valve closed.

When the coolant temperature is below the rated thermostat opening temperature, the thermostat valve remains closed. This prevents circulation of the coolant to the radiator and allows the engine to warm up. After the coolant temperature reaches the rated thermostat opening temperature, the thermostat valve will open. The coolant is then allowed to circulate through the thermostat to the radiator where the engine heat is dissipated to the atmosphere. The thermostat also provides a restriction in the cooling system, after it has opened. This restriction creates a pressure difference which prevents cavitation at the water pump and forces coolant to circulate through the engine block.

Engine Oil Cooler

The engine oil cooler is a heat exchanger. It is located inside the left side end tank of the radiator. The engine oil temperature is controlled by the temperature of the engine coolant that surrounds the oil cooler in the radiator.

The engine oil pump, pumps the oil through the engine oil cooler line to the oil cooler. The oil then flows through the cooler where the engine coolant absorbs heat from the oil. The oil is then pumped through the oil cooler return line, to the oil filter, to the engine block oil system.

Transmission Oil Cooler

The transmission oil cooler is a heat exchanger. It is located inside the right side end tank of the radiator. The transmission fluid temperature is regulated by the temperature of the engine coolant in the radiator.

The transmission oil pump, pumps the fluid through the transmission oil cooler line to the transmission oil cooler. The fluid then flows through the cooler where the engine coolant absorbs heat from the fluid. The fluid is then pumped through the transmission oil cooler return line, to the transmission.

Engine Electrical

Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Air Cleaner Bracket Upper Bolt	4 N·m	35 lb in
Battery Hold-Down Retainer Bolt	18 N·m	13 lb ft
Battery Side Terminal Adapter	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Battery/Upper Tie Bar Bolt	10 N·m	89 lb in
Generator Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Brace Bracket Bolt (at Engine)	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Bracket Bolts	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Front Brace Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Front Brace Nut (at Intake Manifold)	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Generator Output BAT Terminal Nut	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Generator Pivot Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Generator Pulley Shaft Nut	100 N·m	74 lb ft
Generator Rear Brace Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Generator Rear Brace Stud	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Negative Battery Cable Screw	8 N·m	71 lb in
Negative Battery Terminal Bolt	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Positive Battery Cable Junction Block Lead Nut	25 N·m	25 lb ft
Positive Battery Terminal Bolt	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Spark Plug	15 N·m	11 lb ft
Starter Bolt	43 N·m	32 lb ft
Starter Solenoid BAT Terminal Nut	10 N·m	84 lb in
Starter Solenoid Switch S Terminal Nut	2.3 N·m	8.8 lb in
Transaxle Stud Nut	25 N·m	18 lb ft

Battery Usage

Application	Specification
LA1 / L36	
GM Part Number	19001811
Test Load	300 A
Cold Cranking Amperes	600 A
Reserve Capacity Rating	115 min
Replacement Battery Number	78-6YR

Battery Temperature vs Minimum Voltage

Estimated Temperature °F	Estimated Temperature °C	Minimum Voltage
70 or above	21 or above	9.6
50	10	9.4
32	0	9.1
15	-10	8.8
0	-18	8.5
Below 0	Below -18	8.0

Starter Motor Usage

Application	Model
3.1L (LG8)	PG260 F1

Generator Usage

Application	Specification
Model	CS130D
Rated Output	100 A
Load Test	70 A

Spark Plug Usage

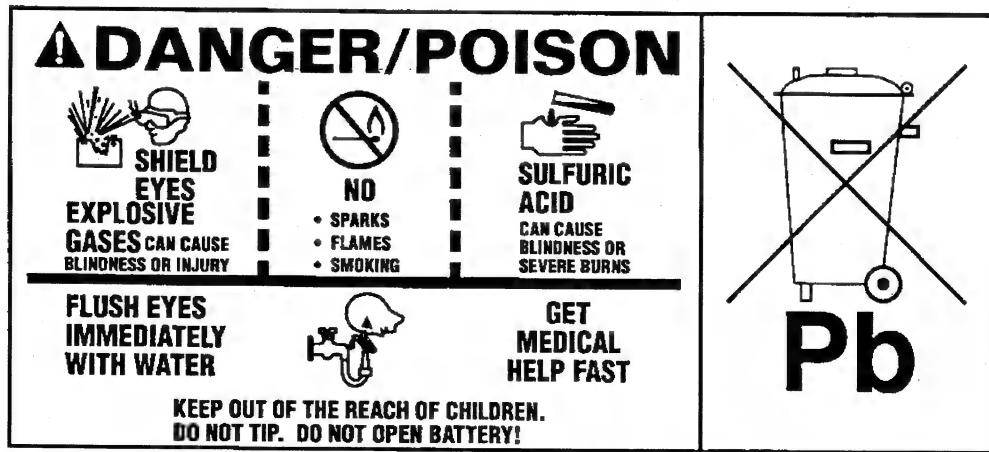
Application	Specification	Tightening Specification
3100 L82 (VIN M)	AC Type 41-940, gap at 1.52 mm (0.060 in)	15 N·m (11 lb ft)

Battery Description and Operation

Caution

Batteries produce explosive gases, contain corrosive acid, and supply levels of electrical current high enough to cause burns. Therefore, to reduce the risk of personal injury when working near a battery:

- Always shield your eyes and avoid leaning over the battery whenever possible.
- Do not expose the battery to open flames or sparks.
- Do not allow the battery electrolyte to contact the eyes or the skin. Flush immediately and thoroughly any contacted areas with water and get medical help.
- Follow each step of the jump starting procedure in order.
- Treat both the booster and the discharged batteries carefully when using the jumper cables.



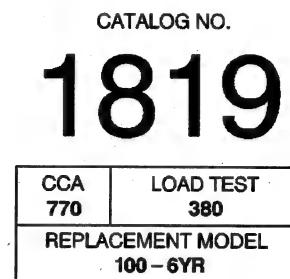
The maintenance free battery is standard. There are no vent plugs in the cover. The battery is completely sealed except for two small vent holes in the side. These vent holes allow the small amount of gas that is produced in the battery to escape.

The battery has three functions as a major source of energy:

- Engine cranking
- Voltage stabilizer
- Alternate source of energy with generator overload.

The battery specification label (example below) contains information about the following:

- The test ratings
- The original equipment catalog number
- The recommended replacement model number



A battery has 2 ratings:

- Reserve capacity
- Cold cranking amperage

When a battery is replaced use a battery with similar ratings. Refer to the battery specification label on the original battery or refer to Battery Usage .

Reserve Capacity

Reserve capacity is the amount of time in minutes it takes a fully charged battery, being discharged at a constant rate of 25 amperes and a constant temperature of 27°C (80°F) to reach a terminal voltage of 10.5 V. Refer to Battery Usage for the reserve capacity rating of the original equipment battery.

Cold Cranking Amperage

The cold cranking amperage is an indication of the ability of the battery to crank the engine at cold temperatures. The cold cranking amperage rating is the minimum amperage the battery must maintain for 30 seconds at -18°C (0°F) while maintaining at least 7.2 volts. Refer to Battery Usage for the cold cranking amperage rating for this vehicle.

Circuit Description

The battery positive terminal supplies Battery Positive voltage to the under hood fuse block and the rear fuse block. The under hood fuse block provides a cable connection for the generator and a cable connection for the starter.

The battery negative terminal is connected to chassis ground G305 and supplies ground for the AD converter in the DIM.

Starting System Description and Operation

The cranking circuit consists of the battery, starter motor, ignition switch, and related wiring.

These starter motors are not serviceable and are replaced as assemblies only.

The [PG] starter motors are [non-]repairable starter motors. They have pole pieces that are arranged around the armature within the starter housing. When the solenoid windings are energized, the pull-in winding circuit is completed to ground through the starter motor. The hold-in winding circuit is completed to ground through the solenoid. The windings work together magnetically to pull in and hold in the plunger. The plunger moves the shift lever. This action causes the starter drive assembly to rotate on the armature shaft spline as it engages with the flywheel ring gear on the engine. At the same time, the plunger closes the solenoid switch contacts in the starter solenoid. Full battery voltage is then applied directly to the starter motor and it cranks the engine.

As soon as the solenoid switch contacts close, current stops flowing through the pull-in winding as battery voltage is now applied to both ends of the windings. The hold-in winding remains energized; its magnetic field is strong enough to hold the plunger, shift lever, starter drive assembly, and solenoid switch contacts in place to continue cranking the engine. When the engine starts, the pinion gear overrun protects the armature from excessive speed until the switch is opened.

When the ignition switch is released from the START position, crank voltage is removed from the starter solenoid S terminal. Current flows from the motor contacts through both windings to ground at the end of the hold-in winding. However, the direction of the current flow through the pull-in winding is now in the opposite direction of the current flow when the winding was first energized.

The magnetic fields of the pull-in and hold-in windings now oppose one another. This action of the windings, along with the help of the return spring, cause the starter drive assembly to disengage and the solenoid switch contacts to open simultaneously. As soon as the contacts open, the starter motor is turned off.

Charging System Description and Operation

Generator

The generator is non-repairable. The generator(s) feature the following major components:

- The delta stator
- The rectifier bridge
- The rotor with slip rings and brushes
- A conventional pulley
- Dual internal fans
- The regulator

The pulley and the fan cool the slip ring and the frame.

The generator features permanently lubricated bearings. Service should only include the tightening of mounting components. Otherwise, the generator is replaced as a complete unit.

Regulator

The voltage regulator controls the field current of the rotor in order to limit system voltage. The regulator switches the current on and off at a rate of 400 cycles per second in order to perform the following functions:

- Radio noise control
- Obtain the correct average current needed for proper system voltage control

At high speeds, the on-time may be 10 percent with the off-time at 90 percent. At low speeds, the on-time may be 90 percent and the off-time 10 percent.

Engine Controls

Engine Controls – 3.1L

Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Accelerator Cable Bracket Retaining Bolts	13 N·m	115 lb in
Accelerator Cable Bracket Retaining Nut	10 N·m	88 lb in
Accelerator Pedal Retaining Bolt	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Camshaft Position (CMP) Sensor Retaining Bolt	10 N·m	88 lb in
Crankshaft Position 7X (CKP) Sensor Bolts	11 N·m	8 lb ft
Crankshaft Position 24X (CKP) Sensor Bolts	10 N·m	88 lb in
Engine Coolant Temperature (ECT) Sensor	23 N·m	17 lb ft
EVAP Canister Purge Valve Bracket	10 N·m	88 lb in
EVAP Vent Valve Bracket	6 N·m	53 lb in
Exhaust Gas Recirculation Valve to Throttle Body Adapter Bolts	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Fuel Filler Pipe Attaching Screws	10 N·m	88 lb in
Fuel Filler Pipe Frame Attaching Screws	10 N·m	8 lb ft
Fuel Filter Mounting Bolt	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Fuel Pressure Regulator Attaching Bolt	8.5 N·m	76 lb in
Fuel Pressure and Return Pipes	17 N·m	13 lb ft
Fuel Rail Attaching Nuts or Bolts	10 N·m	7 lb ft
Fuel Sender Access Panel Nut	10 N·m	88 lb in
Fuel Tank Filler Pipe Hose Clamp	2.5 N·m	22 lb in
Fuel Tank Retaining Strap Bolts	48 N·m	35 lb ft
Heated Oxygen Sensors	41 N·m	30 lb ft
Idle Air Control Valve Attaching Screws	3 N·m	27 lb in
Ignition Coil to Ignition Control Module Screws	4.5 N·m	40 lb in
Ignition Control Module Bracket to Engine Studs and Nuts	25 N·m	18 lb ft
In-Pipe Fuel Filter Outlet Nut	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Knock Sensor	19 N·m	14 lb in
Manifold Absolute Pressure (MAP) Sensor Retaining Bolt	3 N·m	27 lb in
Secondary AIR Injection Pump Bracket Bolt	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Secondary AIR Injection Check Valve Bracket Nut	10 N·m	88 lb in
Secondary AIR Injection Check Valve Mounting Bolt	10 N·m	88 lb in
Secondary AIR Injection Pipe Nut	10 N·m	88 lb in
Secondary AIR Injection/Vacuum Bleed Valve Bracket Nut	10 N·m	88 lb in
Throttle Body Retaining Nuts or Bolts	28 N·m	21 lb ft
Throttle Position Sensor Screws	2 N·m	18 lb in

Fuel System Specifications

Use regular unleaded gasoline rated at 87 octane or higher. It is recommended that the gasoline meet specifications which have been developed by the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) and endorsed by the Canadian Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association for better vehicle performance and engine protection. Gasoline meeting the AAMA specification could provide improved driveability and emission control system performance compared to other gasolines. For more information, write to: American Automobile Manufacturer's Association, 7430 Second Ave., Suite 300, Detroit MI 48202.

Be sure the posted octane is at least 87. If the octane is less than 87, you may get a heavy knocking noise when you drive. If it is bad enough, it can damage your engine.

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If you're using fuel rated at 87 octane or higher and you hear heavy knocking, your engine needs service. But don't worry if you hear a little pinging noise when you're accelerating or driving up a hill. That's normal, and you don't have to buy a higher octane fuel to get rid of pinging. It's the heavy, constant knock that means you have a problem.

Notice

Your vehicle was not designed for fuel that contains methanol. Do not use methanol fuel which can corrode metal parts in your fuel system and also damage plastic and rubber parts. This kind of damage would not be covered under your warranty.

If your vehicle is certified to meet California Emission Standards, indicated on the under hood emission control label, it is designed to operate on fuels that meet California specifications. If such fuels are not available in states adopting California emissions standards, your vehicle will operate satisfactorily on fuels meeting federal specifications, but emission control system performance may be affected. The malfunction indicator lamp on your instrument panel may turn on and/or your vehicle may fail a smog-check test. If this occurs, return to your authorized dealer for diagnosis to determine the cause of failure. In the event it is determined that the cause of the condition is the type of fuels used, repairs may not be covered by your warranty.

Some gasolines that are not reformulated for low emissions may contain an octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT). Ask your service station operator whether or not the fuel contains MMT.

Exhaust System

Fastener Tightening Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Catalytic Converter Bolt	45 N·m	33 lb ft
Catalytic Converter Heat Shield Bolt	6 N·m	53 lb in
Catalytic Converter Heat Shield Nut	3 N·m	28 lb in
Exhaust Crossover Heat Shield Nut	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Exhaust Crossover Pipe Bolt (3.4L)	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Exhaust Crossover Pipe Bolt (3.8L)	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Exhaust Crossover Pipe Heat Shield Bolt (3.4L)	10 N·m	89 lb in
Exhaust Manifold-to-Cylinder Head Nuts (3.4L)	16 N·m	12 lb ft
Exhaust Manifold-to-Cylinder Head Bolt/Stud (3.8L)	30 N·m	22 lb ft
Exhaust Manifold Pipe Stud Nut	32 N·m	24 lb ft
Exhaust Muffler Inlet Pipe Clamp Nut	50 N·m	37 lb ft
Exhaust Pipe Front Heat Shield Bolt	7 N·m	66 lb in
Exhaust Pipe Heat Shield Bolt	2 N·m	17 lb in
Exhaust Pipe Rear Hanger Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Rear Bumper Impact Bar Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft

Exhaust System Clearances

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Exhaust System to the Body and the Heat Shields in an Unloaded Vehicle	25.4 mm	1 in
Exhaust System to the Ground at the Gross Vehicle Weight	120 mm	4.74 in
Exhaust System to the Power Steering Heat Shield	25.4 mm	1 in
Tail Pipe to the Rear Fascia Clearance	25.4 mm	1 in
Three Way Catalytic Converter Clearance to the Ground	120 mm	4.74 in

Exhaust System Description

Important

Use of non-OEM parts may cause driveability concerns.

General Description

The exhaust system is used to carry and treat the gases that are created by the engine. When the engine exhaust valve opens hot gases created by the engine combustion cycle are allowed to travel out through the cylinder head into the exhaust manifold. In the exhaust manifold the exhaust gases combine with exhaust gases from the other cylinders and pass through a flanged port into the three-way catalytic converter pipe. The exhaust gases pass through the catalytic converter to reduce pollutants from the exhaust stream gases. The three-way catalytic converter pipe carries the exhaust gases on to the exhaust system where the resonator and muffler are used to reduce the noise levels of the exhaust. The exhaust system exits at the rear of the vehicle to reduce exhaust noise and prevent fumes from entering the vehicle. Exhaust system hangers and insulators support the weight of the exhaust system, isolate engine noise, isolate engine vibration, space the system away from the underbody of the vehicle and allow for exhaust system expansion that occurs as the exhaust system warms up.

Exhaust Manifold

The exhaust manifold is a component of the exhaust system used to collect and carry hot exhaust gases away from the engine. Made from cast iron, the exhaust manifold combines the exhaust gases from several cylinders. The exhaust manifold is bolted to the cylinder head with a exhaust manifold gasket

between them. The left (front) exhaust manifold connects to a crossover pipe that is part of the right (rear) exhaust manifold and carries the exhaust gases from the front of the vehicle over the transmission to the right (rear) exhaust manifold. The gases are combined in the right (rear) manifold and directed on to the three-way catalytic converter. The three-way catalytic converter pipe and gasket are bolted to the right (rear) exhaust manifold. The right (rear) exhaust manifold has two tapped holes. The heated oxygen sensor (HO2S) threads into the hole by the flange and the EGR valve pipe threads into the hole where the crossover meets the right (rear) exhaust manifold.

Resonator

Some exhaust systems are equipped with a resonator. The resonator, located either before or after the muffler, allows the use of mufflers with less back pressure. Resonators are used when vehicle characteristics require specific exhaust tuning.

Catalytic Converter

The catalytic converter is an emission control device added to the engine exhaust system in order to reduce hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) pollutants from the exhaust gas.

The catalytic converter is comprised of a ceramic monolith substrate, supported in insulation and housed within a sheet metal shell. The substrate may be washcoated with 3 noble metals:

- Platinum (Pt)
- Palladium (Pd)
- Rhodium (Rh)

The catalyst in the converter is not serviceable.

Exhaust Pipe Description

The exhaust pipe carries exhaust gases treated by the three-way catalytic converter through a resonator and into the exhaust muffler. As exhaust gases travel through the resonator and muffler baffles, exhaust noise is lessened. The exhaust system exits at the rear of the vehicle to reduce exhaust noise and eliminate fumes from entry into the vehicle. Exhaust system hangers and insulators support the weight of the exhaust pipe, the resonator, and the muffler. The exhaust system hangers also space the exhaust system away from the underbody of the vehicle and allow the exhaust system to expand as the exhaust system warms up.

Muffler

The exhaust muffler reduces the noise levels of the engine exhaust by the use of tuning tubes. The tuning tubes create channels inside the exhaust muffler that lower the sound levels created by the combustion of the engine.

Transmission/Transaxle Description and Operation

Automatic Transmission – 4T65E

Fastener Tightening Specifications

Description of Usage	Specification	
	Metric	English
2-1 Servo to Case	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Accumulator Cover to Case	12 N·m	106 lb in
Automatic Transmission Auxiliary Oil Cooler Bolts	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Auxiliary Oil Cooler Pipe Fittings	23 N·m	17 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Auxiliary Oil Cooler Nuts	10 N·m	97 lb in
Automatic Transmission Brace Bolts (to the Automatic Transmission)	43 N·m	35 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Brace Bolts (to the Engine)	63 N·m	46 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Fluid Filler Tube Bracket Bolt	13 N·m	115 lb in
Automatic Transmission Mount Bracket Bolts	95 N·m	70 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Mount to Automatic Transmission Bracket Nuts	47 N·m	35 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Mount to Frame Nuts	47 N·m	35 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Oil Cooler Hose Fittings	23 N·m	17 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Oil Cooler Hose Retaining Bracket Bolt	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Oil Cooler Pipe Clip Bolt	4 N·m	27 lb in
Automatic Transmission Range Selector Cable Bracket Bolts	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Range Selector Lever Nut	20 N·m	15 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control Bolts	13 N·m	115 lb in
Automatic Transmission Assembly to Engine Bolts	75 N·m	55 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Torque Converter Bolts	63 N·m	47 lb ft
Automatic Transmission Torque Converter Cover Bolts	10 N·m	89 lb in
Case Cover to Case	12 N·m	106 lb in
Case Cover to Case	12 N·m	106 lb in
Case Cover to Driven Sprocket Support	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Case Cover to Driven Sprocket Support (Torx)	12 N·m	106 lb in
Case to Drive Sprocket Support	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Case Extension to Case	36 N·m	27 lb ft
Case Side Cover to Case	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Case Side Cover to Case (Stud)	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Case Side Cover to Case (Torx Special)	25 N·m	18 lb ft
Console Shift Control Nuts	24 N·m	18 lb ft
Detent Spring to Case Cover	12 N·m	106 lb in
Forward Band Servo Cover to Case	12 N·m	106 lb in
Manual Shaft/Detent Nut	32 N·m	23 lb ft
Oil Cooler Quick Connector	38 N·m	28 lb ft
Oil Cooler Quick Connector with Checkball	38 N·m	28 lb ft
Oil Pan to Case	14 N·m	10 lb ft
Oil Pressure Test Hole Plug	12 N·m	106 lb in
Pump Body to Case	16 N·m	11 lb ft
Pump Cover to Case Cover	12 N·m	106 lb in
Pump Cover to Pump Body	8 N·m	70 lb in
Speed Sensor to Case	12 N·m	106 lb in
TFP Switch to Case	16 N·m	120 lb ft
TFP Switch to Case Cover	12 N·m	106 lb in
TFP Switch to Valve Body	8 N·m	70 lb in
Valve Body to Case	12 N·m	106 lb in

Valve Body to Case	12 N·m	106 lb in
Valve Body to Case Cover	12 N·m	106 lb in
Valve Body to Case Cover	12 N·m	106 lb in
Valve Body to Case Cover (Torx)	12 N·m	106 lb in
Valve Body to Driven Sprocket Support	25 N·m	18 lb ft

Transmission General Specifications

Name	Hydra-matic 4T65-E
RPO Codes	M15
Production Location	Warren, MI
Vehicle Platform (Engine/Transmission) Usage	W
Transaxle Drive	Transverse Mounted Front Wheel Drive
1st Gear Ratio	2.921:1
2nd Gear Ratio	1.568:1
3rd Gear Ratio	1.000:1
4th Gear Ratio	0.705:1
Reverse	2.385:1
Torque Converter Size (Diameter of Torque Converter Turbine)	245 mm (M15)
Pressure Taps	Line Pressure
Transaxle Fluid Type	DEXRON® III
Transaxle Fluid Capacity (Approximate)	Bottom Pan Removal: 7.0 L (7.4 qts) Complete Overhaul: 9.5 L (10.0 qts) Dry: 12.7 L (13.4 qts)
Transaxle Type: 4	Four Forward Gears
Transaxle Type: T	Transverse Mount
Transaxle Type: 65	Product Series
Transaxle Type: E	Electronic Controls
Chain Ratios (Designates Number of Teeth on the Drive/Driven Sprockets)	35/35
Final Drive Ratios	3.29
Overall Final Drive Ratios	3.29
Position Quadrant	P, R, N, D, 3, 2, 1
Case Material	Die Cast Aluminum
Transaxle Weight Dry	87.9 kg (194.2 lbs)
Transaxle Weight Wet	97.0 kg (214.4 lbs)
Maximum Trailer Towing Capacity	907 kg (2000 lbs)
Maximum Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)	2903 kg (6,400 lbs)

Fluid Capacity Specifications

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
Bottom Pan Removal	7.0 liters	7.4 quarts
Complete Overhaul	9.5 liters	10.0 quarts
Dry	12.7 liters	13.4 quarts

Transmission Component and System Description

Transmission General Description

The 4T65-E is a fully automatic front wheel drive electronically controlled transmission. The 4T65-E provides four forward ranges including overdrive. The PCM controls shift points by means of two shift solenoids. A vane-type oil pump supplies the oil pressure. The PCM regulates oil pressure by means of a pressure control solenoid valve.

All vehicles equipped with a 4T65-E transmission have an electronically controlled capacity clutch (ECCC) system. In the ECCC system, the pressure plate does not fully lock to the torque converter cover. It is instead, precisely controlled to maintain a small amount of slippage between the engine and the turbine, reducing driveline torsional disturbances.

You can operate the transmission in any one of the following seven modes:

- P -- Park position prevents the vehicle from rolling either forward or backward. For safety reasons, use the parking brake in addition to the park position.
- R -- Reverse allows the vehicle to be operated in a rearward direction.
- N -- Neutral allows the engine to be started and operated while driving the vehicle. If necessary, you may select this position in order to restart the engine with the vehicle moving.
- D -- Overdrive is used for all normal driving conditions. Overdrive provides four gear ratios plus a converter clutch operation. Depress the accelerator in order to downshift for safe passing.
- 3 -- Drive position is used for city traffic and hilly terrain. Drive provides three gear ranges and drive range prevents the transmission from operating in fourth gear. Depress the accelerator in order to downshift.
- 2 -- Manual Second provides two gear ratios under most operating conditions. Manual Second provides acceleration and engine braking. Select this range at any vehicle speed, but the transmission will not downshift into Second gear until the vehicle speed drops below approximately 100 km/h (62 mph)
- 1 -- Manual Lo provides maximum engine braking. You may also select this range at any vehicle speed, but the transmission will not downshift into First gear until the vehicle speed drops below approximately 60 km/h (37 mph).

Mechanical Components

The mechanical components of this unit are as follows:

- A torque converter with an Electronically Controlled Capacity Clutch (ECCC)
- A drive link assembly
- 4 multiple disk clutch assemblies: Input, Second, Third and Fourth
- 3 friction bands: Forward band, 2/1 band and Reverse band
- 2 planetary gear sets: Input and Reaction
- 3 one-way clutches: a roller clutch (1-2 support) and 2 sprag clutches (Third and Input)
- A final drive and differential assembly
- A control valve assembly
- A vane type oil pump

The electrical components of this unit are as follows:

- 2 shift solenoid valves
- A torque converter clutch pulse width modulation (TCC PWM) solenoid valve
- A pressure control (PC) solenoid valve
- An automatic transmission fluid temperature (TFT) sensor
- 2 speed sensors: input shaft and vehicle speed sensors
- An automatic transmission fluid pressure (TFP) manual valve position switch
- Either an Internal Mode Switch or an exterior-mounted Transmission Range Switch.
- An automatic transmission (A/T) wiring harness assembly

Adapt Function

The 4T65-E transmission uses a line pressure control system, that has the ability to adapt line pressure to compensate for normal wear of the following parts:

- The clutch fiber plates
- The springs and seals
- The apply bands

The PCM maintains information for the following transmission adaptive systems:

Upshift Adapts (1-2, 2-3 and 3-4)

The PCM monitors the automatic transmission input shaft speed (AT ISS) sensor and the vehicle speed sensor (VSS) in order to determine when an upshift has started and completed. The PCM measures the time for the upshift. If the upshift time is longer than a calibrated value, then the PCM will adjust the current to the pressure control (PC) solenoid valve to increase the line pressure for the next shift in the same torque range. If the upshift time is shorter than the calibrated value, then the PCM will decrease the line pressure for the next shift in the same torque range.

Steady State Adapts

The PCM monitors the AT ISS sensor and the VSS after an upshift in order to determine the amount of clutch slippage. If excessive slippage is detected, then the PCM will adjust the current to the PC solenoid valve in order to increase the line pressure to maintain the proper gear ratio for the commanded gear.

The TAP information is divided into 13 units, called cells. The cells are numbered 4 through 16. Each cell represents a given torque range. TAP cell 4 is the lowest adaptable torque range and TAP cell 16 is the highest adaptable torque range. It is normal for TAP cell values to display zero or negative numbers. This indicates that the PCM has adjusted line pressure at or below the calibrated base pressure.

Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control Description

The automatic transmission shift lock control system is a safety device that prevents an inadvertent shift out of PARK when the engine is running. The driver must press the brake pedal before moving the shift lever out of the PARK position. The system consist of the following components:

- The automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid.
- The automatic transmission shift lock control switch.
- The body control module (BCM).
- The powertrain control module (PCM).

With the ignition in the ON position, battery positive voltage is supplied to the automatic transmission shift lock control switch. The circuit continues through the normally-closed switch to the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid. The body control module (BCM) provides a ground for the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid when the transmission is in the PARK position. The body control module (BCM) receives the transmission gear position information via class2 serial data from the powertrain control module (PCM). This causes the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid to energize and lock the shift lever in the PARK position. When the driver presses the brake pedal, the contacts in the automatic transmission shift lock control switch open. This causes the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid to release. This allows the shift lever to move from the PARK position. The body control module (BCM) turns off the automatic transmission shift lock control solenoid ground circuit when the transmission is out of the PARK position.

Abbreviations and Meanings

Abbreviation	Meaning
A	
A	Ampere(s)
ABS	Antilock Brake System
A/C	Air Conditioning
AC	Alternating Current
ACC	Accessory, Automatic Climate Control
ACL	Air Cleaner
ACR4	Air Conditioning Refrigerant, Recovery, Recycling, Recharging
AD	Automatic Disconnect
A/D	Analog to Digital
ADL	Automatic Door Lock
A/F	Air/Fuel Ratio
AH	Active Handling
AIR	Secondary Air Injection
ALC	Automatic Level Control, Automatic Lamp Control
AM/FM	Amplitude Modulation/Frequency Modulation
Ant	Antenna
AP	Accelerator Pedal
APCM	Accessory Power Control Module
API	American Petroleum Institute
APP	Accelerator Pedal Position
APT	Adjustable Part Throttle
ASM	Assembly, Accelerator and Servo Control Module
ASR	Acceleration Slip Regulation
A/T	Automatic Transmission/Transaxle
ATC	Automatic Transfer Case, Automatic Temperature Control
ATDC	After Top Dead Center
ATSLC	Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control
Auto	Automatic
avg	Average
A4WD	Automatic Four-Wheel Drive
AWG	American Wire Gage
B	
B+	Battery Positive Voltage
BARO	Barometric Pressure
BATT	Battery
BBV	Brake Booster Vacuum
BCA	Bias Control Assembly
BCM	Body Control Module
BHP	Brake Horsepower

BLK	Black
BLU	Blue
BP	Back Pressure
BPCM	Battery Pack Control Module
BPMV	Brake Pressure Modulator Valve
BPP	Brake Pedal Position
BRN	Brown
BTDC	Before Top Dead Center
BTM	Battery Thermal Module
BTSI	Brake Transmission Shift Interlock
Btu	British Thermal Units
C	
°C	Degrees Celsius
CAC	Charge Air Cooler
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
Cal	Calibration
Cam	Camshaft
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CC	Coast Clutch
cm ³	Cubic Centimeters
CCM	Convenience Charge Module, Chassis Control Module
CCOT	Cycling Clutch Orifice Tube
CCP	Climate Control Panel
CD	Compact Disc
CE	Commutator End
CEAB	Cold Engine Air Bleed
CEMF	Counter Electromotive Force
CEX	Cabin Exchanger
cfm	Cubic Feet per Minute
cg	Center of Gravity
CID	Cubic Inch Displacement
CKP	Crankshaft Position
CKT	Circuit
C/Ltr	Cigar Lighter
CL	Closed Loop
CLS	Coolant Level Switch
CMC	Compressor Motor Controller
CMP	Camshaft Position
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
Coax	Coaxial
COMM	Communication

Conn	Connector
CPA	Connector Position Assurance
CPP	Clutch Pedal Position
CPS	Central Power Supply
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CRTC	Cathode Ray Tube Controller
CS	Charging System
CSFI	Central Sequential Fuel Injection
CTP	Closed Throttle Position
cu ft	Cubic Foot/Feet
cu in	Cubic Inch/Inches
CV	Constant Velocity Joint
CVRSS	Continuously Variable Road Sensing Suspension
Cyl	Cylinder(s)
D	
DAB	Delayed Accessory Bus
dB	Decibels
dBA	Decibels on A-weighted Scale
DC	Direct Current, Duty Cycle
DCM	Door Control Module
DE	Drive End
DEC	Digital Electronic Controller
DERM	Diagnostic Energy Reserve Module
DI	Distributor Ignition
dia	Diameter
DIC	Driver Information Center
Diff	Differential
DIM	Dash Integration Module
DK	Dark
DLC	Data Link Connector
DMCM	Drive Motor Control Module
DMM	Digital Multimeter
DMSDS	Drive Motor Speed and Direction Sensor
DMU	Drive Motor Unit
DOHC	Dual Overhead Camshafts
DR, Drvr	Driver
DRL	Daytime Running Lamps
DTC	Diagnostic Trouble Code
E	
EBCM	Electronic Brake Control Module
EBTCM	Electronic Brake and Traction Control Module

EC	Electrical Center, Engine Control
ECC	Electronic Climate Control
ECI	Extended Compressor at Idle
ECL	Engine Coolant Level
ECM	Engine Control Module, Electronic Control Module
ECS	Emission Control System
ECT	Engine Coolant Temperature
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EEVIR	Evaporator Equalized Values in Receiver
EFE	Early Fuel Evaporation
EGR	Exhaust Gas Recirculation
EGR TVV	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Thermal Vacuum Valve
EHPS	Electro-Hydraulic Power Steering
EI	Electronic Ignition
ELAP	Elapsed
ELC	Electronic Level Control
E/M	English/Metric
EMF	Electromotive Force
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
Eng	Engine
EOP	Engine Oil Pressure
EOT	Engine Oil Temperature
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Exhaust Pressure Regulator
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
ESB	Expansion Spring Brake
ESC	Electronic Suspension Control
ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
ESN	Electronic Serial Number
ETC	Electronic Throttle Control, Electronic Temperature Control, Electronic Timing Control
ETCC	Electronic Touch Climate Control
ETR	Electronically Tuned Receiver
ETS	Enhanced Traction System
EVAP	Evaporative Emission
EVO	Electronic Variable Orifice
Exh	Exhaust

F	
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FC	Fan Control
FDC	Fuel Data Center
FED	Federal All United States except California
FEDS	Fuel Enable Data Stream
FEX	Front Exchanger
FF	Flexible Fuel
FFH	Fuel-Fired Heater
FI	Fuel Injection
FMVSS	Federal U.S. Motor Vehicle Safety Standards
FP	Fuel Pump
ft	Foot/Feet
FT	Fuel Trim
F4WD	Full Time Four-Wheel Drive
4WAL	Four-Wheel Antilock
4WD	Four-Wheel Drive
FW	Flat Wire
FWD	Front Wheel Drive, Forward
G	
g	Grams, Gravitational Acceleration
GA	Gage, Gauge
gal	Gallon
gas	Gasoline
GCW	Gross Combination Weight
Gen	Generator
GL	Gear Lubricant
GM	General Motors
GM SPO	General Motors Service Parts Operations
gnd	Ground
gpm	Gallons per Minute
GRN	Green
GRY	Gray
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
H	
H	Hydrogen
H2O	Water
Harn	Harness
HC	Hydrocarbons
H/CMPR	High Compression
HD	Heavy Duty

HDC	Heavy Duty Cooling
hex	Hexagon, Hexadecimal
Hg	Mercury
Hi Alt	High Altitude
HO2S	Heated Oxygen Sensor
hp	Horsepower
HPL	High Pressure Liquid
HPS	High Performance System
HPV	High Pressure Vapor
HPVS	Heat Pump Ventilation System
Htd	Heated
HTR	Heater
HUD	Head-up Display
HVAC	Heater-Ventilation-Air Conditioning
HVACM	Heater-Vent-Air Conditioning Module
HVIL	High Voltage Interlock Loop
HVM	Heater Vent Module
Hz	Hertz
I	
IAC	Idle Air Control
IAT	Intake Air Temperature
IC	Integrated Circuit, Ignition Control
ICCS	Integrated Chassis Control System
ICM	Ignition Control Module
ID	Identification, Inside Diameter
IDI	Integrated Direct Ignition
IGBT	Insulated Gate Bi-Polar Transistor
ign	Ignition
ILC	Idle Load Compensator
in	Inch/Inches
INJ	Injection
inst	Instantaneous, Instant
IP	Instrument Panel
IPC	Instrument Panel Cluster
IPM	Instrument Panel Module
I/PEC	Instrument Panel Electrical Center
ISC	Idle Speed Control
ISO	International Standards Organization
ISS	Input Speed Shaft, Input Shaft Speed

K	
KAM	Keep Alive Memory
KDD	Keyboard Display Driver
kg	Kilogram
kHz	Kilohertz
km	Kilometer
km/h	Kilometers per Hour
km/l	Kilometers per Liter
kPa	Kilopascals
KS	Knock Sensor
kV	Kilovolts
L	
L	Liter
L4	Four Cylinder Engine, In-Line
L6	Six-Cylinder Engine, In-Line
lb	Pound
lb ft	Pound Feet Torque
lb in	Pound Inch Torque
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LDCL	Left Door Closed Locking
LDCM	Left Door Control Module
LDM	Lamp Driver Module
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEV	Low Emissions Vehicle
LF	Left Front
lm	Lumens
LR	Left Rear
LT	Left
LT	Light
LT	Long Term
LTPI	Low Tire Pressure Indicator
LTPWS	Low Tire Pressure Warning System
M	
MAF	Mass Air Flow
Man	Manual
MAP	Manifold Absolute Pressure
MAT	Manifold Absolute Temperature
max	Maximum
M/C	Mixture Control
MDP	Manifold Differential Pressure

MFI	Multiport Fuel Injection
mi	Miles
MIL	Malfunction Indicator Lamp
min	Minimum
MIN	Mobile Identification Number
mL	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
mpg	Miles per Gallon
mph	Miles per Hour
ms	Millisecond
MST	Manifold Surface Temperature
MSVA	Magnetic Steering Variable Assist, Magnasteer®
M/T	Manual Transmission/Transaxle
MV	Megavolt
mV	Millivolt

N

NAES	North American Export Sales
NC	Normally Closed
NEG	Negative
Neu	Neutral
NI	Neutral Idle
NiMH	Nickel Metal Hydride
NLGI	National Lubricating Grease Institute
N·m	Newton-meter Torque
NO	Normally Open
NOx	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPTC	National Pipe Thread Coarse
NPTF	National Pipe Thread Fine
NOVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory

O

O2	Oxygen
O2S	Oxygen Sensor
OBD	On-Board Diagnostics
OBD II	On-Board Diagnostics Second Generation
OC	Oxidation Converter Catalytic
OCS	Opportunity Charge Station
OD	Outside Diameter
ODM	Output Drive Module
ODO	Odometer
OE	Original Equipment
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OHC	Overhead Camshaft

ohms	Ohm
OL	Open Loop, Out of Limits
ORC	Oxidation Reduction Converter Catalytic
ORN	Orange
ORVR	On-Board Refueling Vapor Recovery
OSS	Output Shaft Speed
oz	Ounce(s)
P	
PAG	Polyalkylene Glycol
PAIR	Pulsed Secondary Air Injection
PASS, PSGR	Passenger
PASS-Key®	Personalized Automotive Security System
P/B	Power Brakes
PC	Pressure Control
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCM	Powertrain Control Module
PCS	Pressure Control Solenoid
PCV	Positive Crankcase Ventilation
PEB	Power Electronics Bay
PID	Parameter Identification
PIM	Power Inverter Module
PM	Permanent Magnet Generator
P/N	Part Number
PNK	Pink
PNP	Park/Neutral Position
PRNDL	Park, Reverse, Neutral, Drive, Low
POA	Pilot Operated Absolute Valve
POS	Positive, Position
POT	Potentiometer Variable Resistor
PPL	Purple
ppm	Parts per Million
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
P/S, PS	Power Steering
PSCM	Power Steering Control Module, Passenger Seat Control Module
PSD	Power Sliding Door
PSP	Power Steering Pressure
psi	Pounds per Square Inch
psia	Pounds per Square Inch Absolute
psig	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge
pt	Pint
PTC	Positive Temperature Coefficient
PWM	Pulse Width Modulated

Q	
QDM	Quad Driver Module
qt	Quart(s)
R	
R-12	Refrigerant-12
R-134a	Refrigerant-134a
RAM	Random Access Memory, Non-permanent memory device, memory contents are lost when power is removed.
RAP	Retained Accessory Power
RAV	Remote Activation Verification
RCDLR	Remote Control Door Lock Receiver
RDCM	Right Door Control Module
Ref	Reference
Rev	Reverse
REX	Rear Exchanger
RIM	Rear Integration Module
RF	Right Front, Radio Frequency
RFA	Remote Function Actuation
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RH	Right Hand
RKE	Remote Keyless Entry
Rly	Relay
ROM	Read Only Memory, Permanent memory device, memory contents are retained when power is removed.
RPM	Revolutions per Minute Engine Speed
RPO	Regular Production Option
RR	Right Rear
RSS	Road Sensing Suspension
RTD	Real Time Damping
RT	Right
RTV	Room Temperature Vulcanizing Sealer
RWAL	Rear Wheel Antilock
RWD	Rear Wheel Drive
S	
s	Second(s)
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SC	Supercharger
SCB	Supercharger Bypass
SCM	Seat Control Module
SDM	Sensing and Diagnostic Module
SEO	Special Equipment Option
SFI	Sequential Multiport Fuel Injection

SI	System International Modern Version of Metric System
SIAB	Side Impact Air Bag
SIR	Supplemental Inflatable Restraint
SLA	Short/Long Arm Suspension
sol	Solenoid
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide
SP	Splice Pack
S/P	Series/Parallel
SPO	Service Parts Operations
SPS	Service Programming System, Speed Signal
sq ft, ft ²	Square Foot/Feet
sq in, in ²	Square Inch/Inches
SRC	Service Ride Control
SRI	Service Reminder Indicator
SRS	Supplemental Restraint System
SS	Shift Solenoid
ST	Scan Tool
STID	Station Identification Station ID
S4WD	Selectable Four-Wheel Drive
Sw	Switch
SWPS	Steering Wheel Position Sensor
syn	Synchronizer

T

TAC	Throttle Actuator Control
Tach	Tachometer
TAP	Transmission Adaptive Pressure, Throttle Adaptive Pressure
TBI	Throttle Body Fuel Injection
TC	Turbocharger, Transmission Control
TCC	Torque Converter Clutch
TCS	Traction Control System
TDC	Top Dead Center
TEMP	Temperature
Term	Terminal
TFP	Transmission Fluid Pressure
TFT	Transmission Fluid Temperature
THM	Turbo Hydro-Matic
TIM	Tire Inflation Monitoring, Tire Inflation Module
TOC	Transmission Oil Cooler
TP	Throttle Position
TPA	Terminal Positive Assurance
TPM	Tire Pressure Monitoring, Tire Pressure Monitor
TR	Transmission Range

TRANS	Transmission/Transaxle
TT	Tell Tail Warning Lamp
TV	Throttle Valve
TVRS	Television and Radio Suppression
TVV	Thermal Vacuum Valve
TWC	Three Way Converter Catalytic
TWC+OC	Three Way + Oxidation Converter Catalytic
TXV	Thermal Expansion Valve
U	
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
U/H	Underhood
U/HEC	Underhood Electrical Center
U-joint	Universal Joint
UTD	Universal Theft Deterrent
UV	Ultraviolet
V	
V	Volt(s), Voltage
V6	Six-Cylinder Engine, V-Type
V8	Eight-Cylinder Engine, V-Type
Vac	Vacuum
VAC	Vehicle Access Code
VATS	Vehicle Anti-Theft System
VCIM	Vehicle Communication Interface Mode
VCM	Vehicle Control Module
V dif	Voltage Difference
VDOT	Variable Displacement Orifice Tube
VDV	Vacuum Delay Valve
vel	Velocity
VES	Variable Effort Steering
VF	Vacuum Fluorescent
VIO	Violet
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
VLR	Voltage Loop Reserve
VMV	Vacuum Modulator Valve
VR	Voltage Regulator
V ref	Voltage Reference
VSES	Vehicle Stability Enhancement System
VSS	Vehicle Speed Sensor

W	
w/	With
W/B	Wheel Base
WHL	Wheel
WHT	White
w/o	Without
WOT	Wide Open Throttle
W/P	Water Pump
W/S	Windshield
WSS	Wheel Speed Sensor
WU-OC	Warm Up Oxidation Converter Catalytic
WU-TWC	Warm Up Three-Way Converter Catalytic
X	
X-valve	Expansion Valve
Y	
yd	Yard(s)
YEL	Yellow

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Conversion - English/Metric

English	Multiply/ Divide by	Metric
In order to calculate English measurement, divide by the number in the center column.		
In order to calculate metric measurement, multiply by the number in the center column.		
Length		
in	25.4	mm
ft	0.3048	m
yd	0.9144	
mi	1.609	km
Area		
sq in	645.2	sq mm
	6.45	sq cm
sq ft	0.0929	sq m
sq yd	0.8361	
Volume		
cu in	16,387.00	cu mm
	16.387	cu cm
	0.0164	L
qt	0.9464	
gal	3.7854	
cu yd	0.764	cu m
Mass		
lb	0.4536	kg
ton	907.18	
	0.907	tonne (t)
Force		
Kg F	9.807	newtons (N)
oz F	0.278	
lb F	4.448	
Acceleration		
ft/s ²	0.3048	m/s ²
in/s ²	0.0254	
Torque		
Lb in	0.11298	N·m
lb ft	1.3558	
Power		
hp	0.745	kW

Pressure (Stress)		
inches of H ₂ O	0.2488	
lb/sq in	6.895	kPa
Energy (Work)		
Btu	1055	
lb ft	1.3558	
kW hour	3,600,000.00	J (J= one Ws)
Light		
Foot Candle	10.764	lm/m ²
Velocity		
mph	1.6093	km/h
Temperature		
(°F - 32) 5/9	=	°C
°F	=	(9/5 °C + 32)
Fuel Performance		
235.215/mpg	=	100 km/L

Equivalents - Decimal and Metric

Fraction (in)	Decimal (in)	Metric (mm)
1/64	0.015625	0.39688
1/32	0.03125	0.79375
3/64	0.046875	1.19062
1/16	0.0625	1.5875
5/64	0.078125	1.98437
3/32	0.09375	2.38125
7/64	0.109375	2.77812
1/8	0.125	3.175
9/64	0.140625	3.57187
5/32	0.15625	3.96875
11/64	0.171875	4.36562
3/16	0.1875	4.7625
13/64	0.203125	5.15937
7/32	0.21875	5.55625
15/64	0.234375	5.95312
1/4	0.25	6.35
17/64	0.265625	6.74687
9/32	0.28125	7.14375
19/64	0.296875	7.54062
5/16	0.3125	7.9375
21/64	0.328125	8.33437
11/32	0.34375	8.73125
23/64	0.359375	9.12812
3/8	0.375	9.525
25/64	0.390625	9.92187
13/32	0.40625	10.31875
27/64	0.421875	10.71562
7/16	0.4375	11.1125
29/64	0.453125	11.50937
15/32	0.46875	11.90625
31/64	0.484375	12.30312
1/2	0.5	12.7
33/64	0.515625	13.09687
17/32	0.53125	13.49375
35/64	0.546875	13.89062
9/16	0.5625	14.2875
37/64	0.578125	14.68437
19/32	0.59375	15.08125
39/64	0.609375	15.47812

Fraction (in)	Decimal (in)	Metric (mm)
5/8	0.625	15.875
41/64	0.640625	16.27187
21/32	0.65625	16.66875
43/64	0.671875	17.06562
11/16	0.6875	17.4625
45/64	0.703125	17.85937
23/32	0.71875	18.25625
47/64	0.734375	18.65312
3/4	0.75	19.05
49/64	0.765625	19.44687
25/32	0.78125	19.84375
51/64	0.796875	20.24062
13/16	0.8125	20.6375
53/64	0.828125	21.03437
27/32	0.84375	21.43125
55/64	0.859375	21.82812
7/8	0.875	22.225
57/64	0.890625	22.62187
29/32	0.90625	23.01875
59/64	0.921875	23.41562
15/16	0.9375	23.8125
61/64	0.953125	24.20937
31/32	0.96875	24.60625
63/64	0.984375	25.00312
1	1.0	25.4

Fasteners

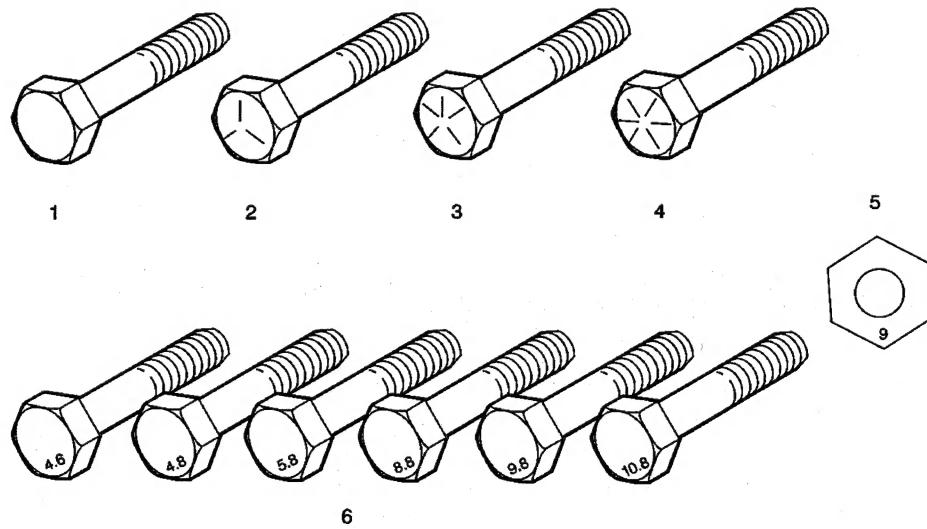
Metric Fasteners

This vehicle provides fastener dimensions using the metric system. Most metric fasteners are approximate in diameter to equivalent English fasteners. Make replacements using fasteners of the same nominal diameter, thread pitch, and strength.

A number marking identifies the OE metric fasteners except cross-recess head screws. The number also indicates the strength of the fastener material. A Posidrive® or Type 1A cross-recess identifies a metric cross-recess screw. For best results, use a Type 1A cross-recess screwdriver, or equivalent, in Posidrive® recess head screws.

GM Engineering Standards and North American Industries have adopted a portion of the ISO-defined standard metric fastener sizes. The purpose was to reduce the number of fastener sizes used while retaining the best thread qualities in each thread size. For example, the metric M6.0 X 1 screw, with nearly the same diameter and 25.4 threads per inch replaced the English 1/4-20 and 1/4-28 screws. The thread pitch is midway between the English coarse and fine thread pitches.

Fastener Strength Identification



1. English Bolt, Grade 2 (Strength Class)
2. English Bolt, Grade 5 (Strength Class)
3. English Bolt, Grade 7 (Strength Class)
4. English Bolt, Grade 8 (Strength Class)
5. Metric Nut, Strength Class 9
6. Metric Bolts, Strength Class Increases as Numbers Increase

The most commonly used metric fastener strength property classes are 9.8 and 10.9. The class identification is embossed on the head of each bolt. The English, inch strength classes range from grade 2 to grade 8. Radial lines are embossed on the head of each bolt in order to identify the strength class. The number of lines on the head of the bolt is 2 lines less than the actual grade. For example, a grade 8 bolt will have 6 radial lines on the bolt head. Some metric nuts are marked with a single digit strength identification number on the nut face.

The correct fasteners are available through GM SPO. Many metric fasteners available in the aftermarket parts channels are designed to metric standards of countries other than the United States, and may exhibit the following:

- Lower strength
- No numbered head marking system
- Wrong thread pitch

The metric fasteners on GM products are designed to new, international standards. The following are the common sizes and pitches, except for special applications:

- M6.0 X 1
- M8 X 1.25
- M10 X 1.5
- M12 X 1.75
- M14 X 2.00
- M16 X 2.00

Prevailing Torque Fasteners

Prevailing torque fasteners create a thread interface between the fastener and the fastener counterpart in order to prevent the fastener from loosening.

All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners

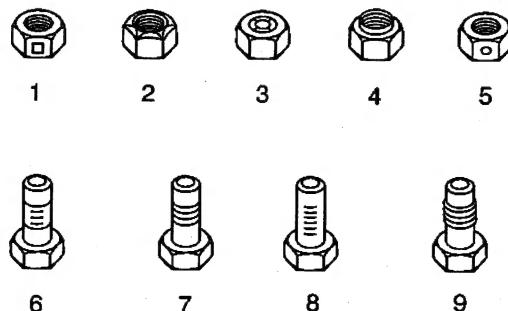
These fasteners accomplish the thread interface by a designed distortion or deformation in the fastener.

Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners

These fasteners accomplish the thread interface by the presence of a nylon material on the fastener threads.

Adhesive Coated Fasteners

These fasteners accomplish the thread interface by the presence of a thread-locking compound on the fastener threads. Refer to the appropriate repair procedure in order to determine if the fastener may be reused and the applicable thread-locking compound to apply to the fastener.



1. Prevailing Torque Nut, Center Lock Type
2. Prevailing Torque Nut, Top Lock Type

3. Prevailing Torque Nut, Nylon Patch Type
4. Prevailing Torque Nut, Nylon Washer Insert Type
5. Prevailing Torque Nut, Nylon Insert Type
6. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Dry Adhesive Coating Type
7. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Thread Profile Deformed Type
8. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Nylon Strip Type
9. Prevailing Torque Bolt, Out-of-Round Thread Area Type

A prevailing torque fastener may be reused ONLY if:

- The fastener and the fastener counterpart are clean and not damaged
- There is no rust on the fastener
- The fastener develops the specified minimum torque against its counterpart prior to the fastener seating

Metric Prevailing Torque Fastener Minimum Torque Development

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners		
6 mm	0.4 N·m	4 lb in
8 mm	0.8 N·m	7 lb in
10 mm	1.4 N·m	12 lb in
12 mm	2.1 N·m	19 lb in
14 mm	3 N·m	27 lb in
16 mm	4.2 N·m	37 lb in
20 mm	7 N·m	62 lb in
24 mm	10.5 N·m	93 lb in
Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners		
6 mm	0.3 N·m	3 lb in
8 mm	0.6 N·m	5 lb in
10 mm	1.1 N·m	10 lb in
12 mm	1.5 N·m	13 lb in
14 mm	2.3 N·m	20 lb in
16 mm	3.4 N·m	30 lb in
20 mm	5.5 N·m	49 lb in
24 mm	8.5 N·m	75 lb in

English Prevailing Torque Fastener Minimum Torque Development

Application	Specification	
	Metric	English
All Metal Prevailing Torque Fasteners		
1/4 in	0.5 N·m	4.5 lb in
5/16 in	0.8 N·m	7.5 lb in
3/8 in	1.3 N·m	11.5 lb in
7/16 in	1.8 N·m	16 lb in
1/2 in	2.3 N·m	20 lb in
9/16 in	3.2 N·m	28 lb in
5/8 in	4 N·m	36 lb in
3/4 in	7 N·m	54 lb in
Nylon Interface Prevailing Torque Fasteners		
1/4 in	0.3 N·m	3 lb in
5/16 in	0.6 N·m	5 lb in
3/8 in	1 N·m	9 lb in
7/16 in	1.3 N·m	12 lb in
1/2 in	1.8 N·m	16 lb in
9/16 in	2.5 N·m	22 lb in
5/8 in	3.4 N·m	30 lb in
3/4 in	5 N·m	45 lb in